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SPECIMENS OF MACARONIC
POETRY



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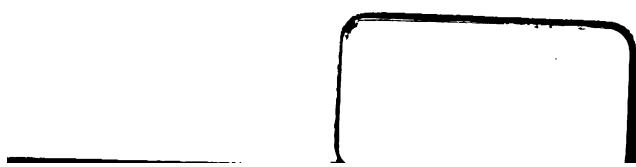
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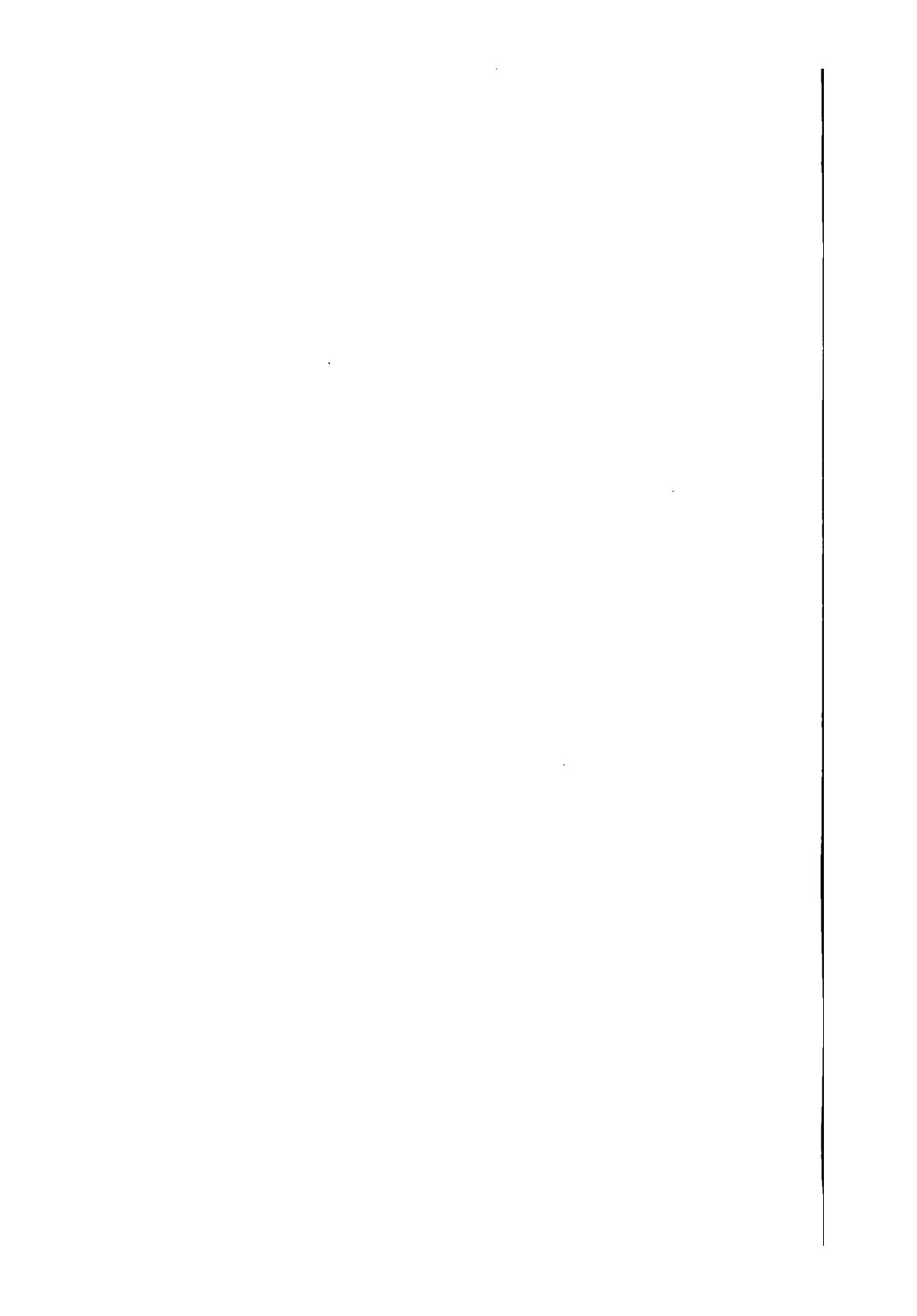
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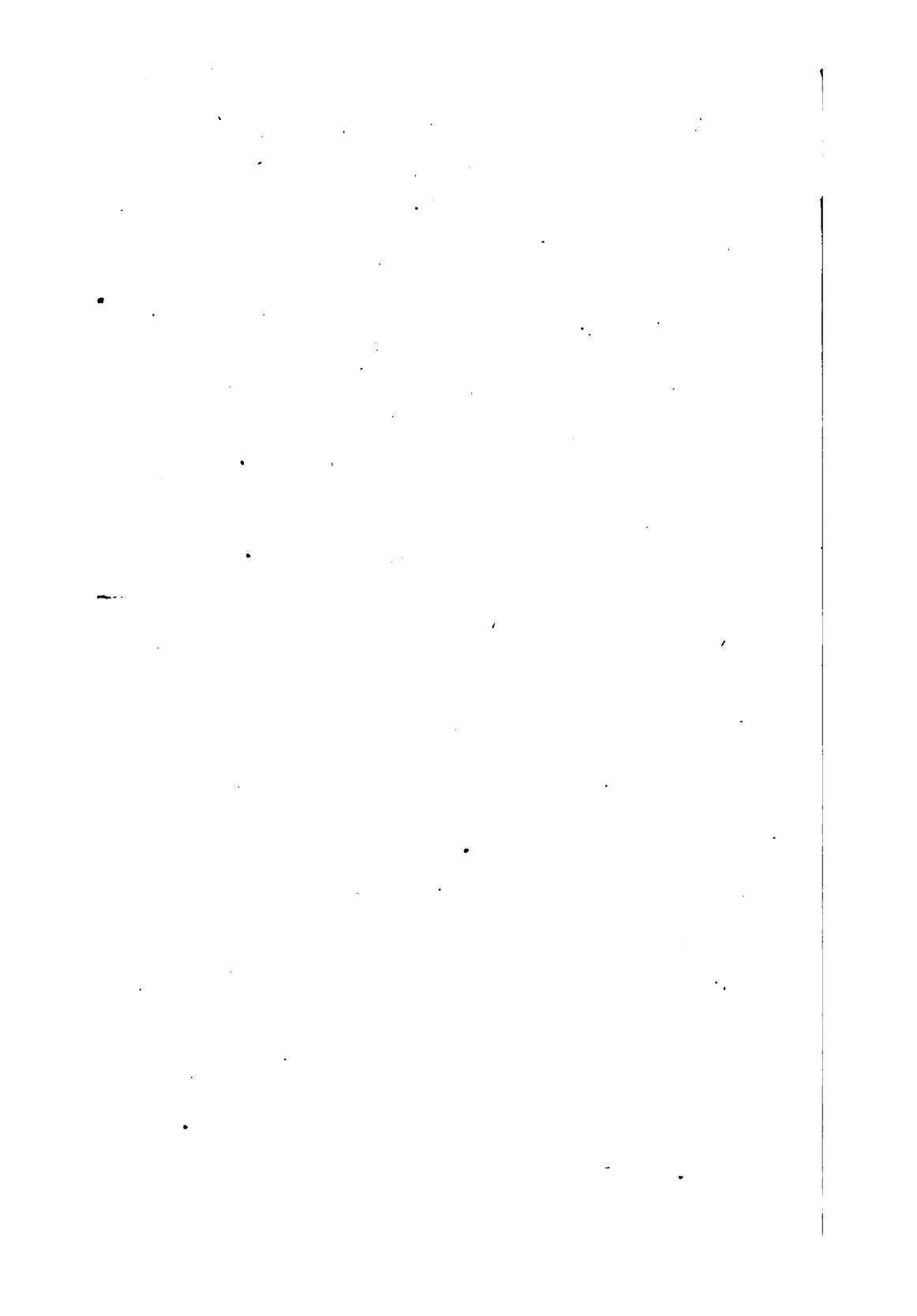




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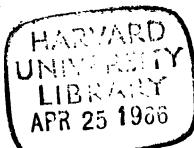
OF

Metacaronic Poetry.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following collection comprises the best specimens of Macaronic poetry, containing a few that are but little known; and although in some instances the difficult nature of the composition may be the principal recommendation to notice, yet in others will be found genuine wit and humour. The substance of this introduction has already appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine in the course of last year.

Previously to mentioning the Macaronic authors, it may not be out of character to refer shortly to some other peculiar and affected styles of writing, having some affinity to their labours. Many of the examples will probably be familiar to the reader, and others will readily suggest themselves.

The classic writers contain specimens of accidental alliteration, as

'Ερ πεδία πεπόλισσο, πόλις μερόπων ἀνθράκων.
Homer.

"Ευερά σ', οι Ιωνειν 'Ελλήνων ζειν.
Medea, Euripid.

Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari.
Horace.

Libera lingua loquuntur ludis liberalibus.
Nævius.

Nor must we overlook Cicero's unlucky line,

O fortunatam natam me consule Romam,

which, with the satirist's remark upon it, is well known to the readers of Juvenal, though probably only to a small

portion of those who are so fond of using the “*si sic omnia.*”

But affected alliteration alone is akin to the present purpose, as the line of Ennius—

O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, Tyranne, tulisti :
to which may be added,

Machina multa minax minitatur maxima muris ;
and

At Tuba terribili tonitru tarantantara trusit.

The following are attributed to Porson :—

*Cane décané cane, ne tu cane cane décané,
De cane sed canis cane décané cane.*

The lines on Cardinal Wolsey are old acquaintance.—

Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,
How high his Highness holds his haughty head !

The lipogrammatists were writers who excluded some particular letter of the alphabet from their compositions, like skilful chess-players giving up a piece to an inferior antagonist. Of these, Tryphiodorus, a Greek poet and grammarian of Egypt, in the sixth century, was the most laborious. Anxious to outdo Homer, he wrote a poem on the destruction of Troy, in twenty-four books, from the first of which the *α* was carefully excluded ; from the second book the *β*, and so on through the alphabet. D'Israeli, in his “Curiosities of Literature,” mentions a prose work by Fulgentius, in twenty-three chapters, wherein a similar system of exclusion is adopted for the Latin alphabet : also an ode of Pindar, where the letter *s* is purposely omitted ; and five novels by Lopes de Vega, the first of which is without the letter *a*, the second without *e*, &c. Gregorio Leti presented a discourse to the Academy of the Humorists at Rome, wherein the letter *r* was excluded ; and a friend having requested a copy as a literary curiosity, he replied by a copious answer of seven pages, written in the same manner. An anecdote given by D'Israeli, after stating that the Orientalists have this literary folly, may illustrate these lipogrammatists.

“A Persian poet read to the celebrated Jami a gazel of his own composition, which Jami did not like: but the writer replied, it was, notwithstanding, a curious sonnet, for the letter *Alif* was not to be found in any one of the words! Jami sarcastically replied, ‘You can do a better thing yet—take away *all the letters* from every word you have written.’”

In the *Anthologia Græca*, edit. H. Steph. i. 58, are poems in praise of Bacchus, and of Apollo, on a different plan. They consist of twenty-four lines, each word in the first line beginning with *α*, in the second line with *β*, and so on, *e. gr.* (from poem to Bacchus.)

Ἐς Βάκχον.
Μίλταμιν βασιλῆη φιλίμον, μερφίστη,
Αβραμίπη, ἀγρεῖπη, ἀλίμην, αγράλιμηφον,
Βαυτός, βέρμιον, βαυχινίτηρ, βερευχαῖτη,
Γιόνενον, γενέντα, γιγαντεῖτη, γελάντα,
Διογιῆ, δίγον, δινεαμβογιῆ, δίσνεον, &c.

There are some English lines in the same style, ridiculing the siege of Belgrade, beginning—

An Austrian army awfully array'd,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.

Lord North, a polished courtier in the time of James the First, wrote a set of sonnets, each beginning with a successive letter of the alphabet. A pedantic specimen appears in the *Bannatyne Ancient Scottish Poems*, being one of the stanzas from “Ane New Yere Gift, To the Quene, quhen scho come first hame, 1562,” by Alexander Scott.

Fresch, fulgent, flurist, fragrant flour, formois,
Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot,
Cherie maist chait, cheif charbucle and chois ;
Smaill sweit smaragde, smelling but smit of smot ;
Noblest natour, nurice to nortour not,
This dull indyte, dulce, dowble dasy deir,
Sent be thy sempill servand *Sanderis Scott*,
Greiting grit God to grant thy Grace guid year.

This sort of absurdity is humorously exposed by Kennedy in his invective addressed to Dunbar. St. 37.

Deilbeir, thy speir of weir, but feir thou yeild,
Hangit, mangit, eddir-stangit, stryndie stullorum ;

To me, maist hé, Kennedie, and fie the field,
 Pickit, wicket, strickit, convickit, lamp *lullardorum*,
 Diffamit, schamit, blamit *primus Paganorum*;
 Out, out, I schout, upon that snout that snevallis,
 Tail-teller, rebbellar, indwellar with the divellis,
 Spink, sink, with stink *ad Tartara Termagorum*.

After this jargon it may be allowable, as a relief, to introduce a song founded on the peculiarity of the *Newcastle burr*, published in a provincial collection in December 1791. It purports to be an address from one of the rooks, which then built their nests on the vane of the Exchange, to the good people of *Burcastle*.

Rough roll'd the roaring river's stream,
 And rapid ran the rain,
 When Robert Rutter dreamt a dream,
 Which rack'd his heart with pain :
 He dreamt there was a raging bear
 Rush'd from the rugged rocks ;
 And strutting round with horrid stare,
 Breath'd terror to the brocks.*
 But Robert Rutter drew his sword,
 And rushing forward right,
 The horrid creature's thrapple gor'd,
 And barr'd his rueful spite.
 Then, stretching forth his brawny arm
 To drag him to the stream,
 He grappled grizzle, rough and warm,
 Which rouz'd him from his dream.

Even the learned Aldhelm indulges in some curious fancies. In the Preface to his poem *De Laude Virginum*, consisting of thirty-eight lines, the first and last lines contain the same words, but in the last they are retrograde. The respective lines begin with the successive letters of the first line, and finish with those of the last line : thus, the first and last lines, and the collected initial and final letters of the lines, consist of the same words ; but in the last line they occur backwards, and the final letters must be read upwards. There is a curiously complicated acrostick cross by Rabanus, containing thirty-five lines, and each of them thirty-five letters ; but to explain this properly,

* Badgers.

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would require a plan or copy. This cross will remind the reader of the fantastically shaped poems mentioned in the Spectator, as axes, altars, eggs, &c. of which a Greek poet called Theodoric, is said to have been the inventor. Nash, in his invective against Gabriel Harvey, says, "he had writ verses in all kinds; in form of a pair of gloves, a pair of spectacles, and a pair of pothooks," &c. Mr. Warren, of No. 30, Strand, should take a hint from this and treat the public with a set of verses in honour of his "shining river" of blacking in the shape of a boot-jack. Anagrams are sometimes ingenious, but generally in prose, and therefore foreign to the present purpose. They will remind us of the numerous beings now to be met with, especially east of Charing Cross, with their hands in their coat-pockets, and arms a-kimbo: all the limbs are there, but not in the right places. We may consider them as peripatetic anagrams—of gentlemen I was about to add; but gentlemen do not walk in this way. There is a well-known story in The Spectator, of a lover of Lady Mary Boon, who, after six months' hard study, contrived to anagrammatize her as Moll Boon; and upon being told by his mistress, indignant at such a metamorphosis, that her name was Mary Bohun, he went mad.

Rhopalic verses (from *ῥόπαλον*, the club of Hercules) begin with a monosyllable, and gradually increase, as,

Rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonoram.
Spes Deus æternæ stationis conciliator.

And,

Ex quibus insignis pulcherrima Deiopœia.

Virg.

Also,

"Ω μάκαρ Ατρεΐδη μοιρηγυαῖς, δλεωθαίμον.

Il. y. 182.

The following line is the reverse.

Vectigalibus armamenta referre jubet Rex.

Another class consists of Palindromes, (from *παλίν* and *ροτίν*) sometimes called Sotadic verses, from Sotades, who is said to have invented them: though a higher authority is sometimes given, as the first specimen, according to one account, was the extemporary effusion of an unfortunate demon, when carrying most unwillingly, a certain portly

canon of Combremer, from Bayeux to Rome. It reads the same, whether backwards or forwards,

Signa te, signa, temerè me tangis et angis,
Roma tibi subitò motibus ibit amor.

Other examples are,

Si bene te tua laus taxat, sua lautè tenebis.
Sole medere pede, ede, perede melos.

Also,

Et nécat eger amor non Roma rege tacente,
Roma reges una non anus eger amor,

where the word *non* serves as a pivot.

In the following line, every word is a palindrome :

Odo tenet mulum, mappam madidam tenet Anna.

There is a well-known Greek inscription, occurring on the font at Sandbach in Cheshire, and other places, among which, it is said, is the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Νίψον ἀνεμήμετα, μὴ μόναν θύμον.

A lawyer once chose for his motto “*Si nummi immunitis.*” And in the time of Queen Elizabeth, a noble lady who had been forbidden to appear at Court in consequence of some suspicions against her, took for the device on her seal, the Moon, partly obscured by a Cloud, and the motto, “*Ablata at alba.*” Taylor, the water poet, writes,

Lewd did I live and evil I did dwel.

There is an enigma occasionally to be found in Ladies’ Albums, in which the initials of five palindromic words are to be sought for to form the required answer : they may be discovered with little attention :

First find out a word that doth silence proclaim,
And that backwards and forwards is always the same,
Then next you must find out a feminine name,
That backwards and forwards is always the same ;
An act, or a writing on parchment, whose name
Both backwards and forwards is always the same ;
A fruit that is rare, whose botanical name
Read backwards and forwards is always the same ;

A note used in music, which time doth proclaim,
And backwards and forwards is always the same ;
Their initials connected, a title will frame,
That is justly the due of the fair married dame,
Which backwards and forwards is all the same.

Another invention is, that of verses, which may be read either forwards or backwards, and in the latter case generally containing a meaning quite the reverse of the former, and possessing sarcasm or satire. This is sometimes called Verse Lyon, said to have been invented, or frequently made use of, by Sidonius. The following have been frequently cited, as specimens of the style ; written in *praise* of Pope Clement VI. or Pius II. but of which, learned authorities do not agree. It seems that the poet was afraid he might not obtain such a reward, as according to his own estimate he deserved, and therefore retained the power of converting his flattery into abuse, by simply giving his friends their cue, to commence from the last word and read backwards.

Pauperibus tua das gratis, nec munera curas
Curia Papalis, quod modo percipimus.
Laus tua, non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,
Scandere te faciunt, hoc decus eximium.
Conditio tua sit stabilis, nec tempore parvo
Vivere te faciat hic Deus omnipotens.

Of a similar description are these three distichs by Du Bellay, a French poet.

Ad Julium III. Pontificem Maximum.
Pontifici sua sint Divino Numine tutæ
Culmina, nec montes hos petat Omnipotens.

Ad Carolum V. Cæsarem.
Cæsareum tibi sit felici sidere nomen,
Carole, nec fatum sit tibi Cæsareum.

Ad Ferdinandum Romanorum Regem.
Romulidum bone Rex, magno sis Cæsare major,
Nomine, nec fatus, aut minor imperio.

A complete specimen appears in a line applicable either to Cain or Abel, being also hexameter one way, and pentameter the other. Abel says,

Sacrum pingue dabo, nec macrum sacrificabo.

To which Cain replies,

Sacrificabo macrum, nec dabo pingue sacram.

The following line is of similar efficacy, applied by two persons disputing on religion. One says,

Patrum dicta probo, nec sacris belligerabo.

The other answers,

Belligerabo sacris, nec probo dicta Patrum.

Other examples may be found in French and English: in the latter language there is one, I think, on the Vicar of Bray. These remind us of the prints where, by a little management, the representation of a face is preserved either way; looking very amiable, perhaps, when viewed direct, but quite the reverse if turned topsy-turvy, or topside t'other way, according to the most approved etymology.*

Haydn, amongst other playful ebullitions of fancy, has introduced into one of his Symphonies a minuet and trio, which are first to be played in the regular way, and then repeated backwards.

Some writers have constructed or selected Virgilian and Homeric centos, wherein portions of the Old or New Testament are related in lines taken entirely from Virgil or Homer. Another ambitious genius signalized himself by inserting a pentameter verse after every line of Homer. Echo verses, and various other poetical fantasies might be described if necessary, but it is time to refer to Macaronic Poetry, from which this Introduction hitherto has been a complete digression.

This species of writing is thus described by Folengi, one of the best authors of the class: “Ars ista poetica nuncupatur ars Macaronica, à *Macaronibus* derivata: qui *Mac-*

* This same etymology, like some of Izaak Walton's fish, requires delicate handling. As a specimen, it will prove most satisfactorily that the word periwig, notwithstanding the old story of *pilus*, *pelutus*, &c. is derived from the Cornish words, *Pyr ha veag*, literally signifying round and hollow. The thing containing, being put, I suppose, by figure, for the thing contained.

rōnes sunt quoddam pulmentum, farina, caseo, butyro compaginatum ; grossum, rude, et rusticatum. Ideo Macaronica nil nisi grossedinem, ruditatem, et Vocabulezzos, debet in se continere." The Italian word *Maccherone* signifies a *pudding-pated fellow*. Dr. Geddes says, "It is the characteristic of a Macaronic poem to be written in Latin hexameters; but so as to admit occasionally vernacular words, either in their native form, or with a Latin inflexion. Other licences, too, are allowed, in the measure of the lines, contrary to the strict rules of prosody." It is curious that Dr. Geddes should have broken through his own rule as to the metre of the Macaronic muse in the ode hereafter printed. There is a treatise "De Latinitate Macaronicâ," by Bidermann; but not having met with it, I am unacquainted with its style or intention.

The subject is of too light a nature to demand any bibliographical account of the different writers and their productions; how many eighths of an inch of margin one edition has more than another; which are *presq'introuvable*; *libri rarissimi*; uncut copies; printed on vellum; privately printed; on pink, blue, or coquelicot coloured paper; if any have the rare good fortune to possess a word or two printed upside down; or contain any other invaluable defect in the eyes of book collectors. Those persons who wish to study the subject critically and bibliographically, and can read German, will find ample information in "Geschichte der Macaronischen Poesie," by Dr. F. W. Genthe. Leipsic, 1829. 8vo. The present sketch, with its examples, only professes to offer a little amusement in one of those leisure half-hours (what the Cornish call "touch-pipe") that will occur in the life of the most laborious student. In this intellectual age, when things are conducted on principles somewhat similar to the kingdom of Laputa, and boys are taught the philosophy of their hoops and marbles before allowed to use them, this compilation must be content to take rank with the lucubrations of Mr. Joseph Miller.

Macaronic poetry was much in vogue in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are indeed some poems in Baudius, with a mixture of the Greek and Latin languages; and as early as the twelfth century quaint mixtures of English, Latin, and French, may be found in the monk-

ish writers; but these cannot be considered Macaronic. Ducange mentions *Epistolæ Farcitæ*, composed in mixed Latin and Gallic idiom. Walter Mapes, the facetious Archdeacon of Oxford in the time of Henry the Second, and Golias, whoever he was, were great manufacturers of burlesque Latin; but cannot be classed with Macaronic writers; still, a short specimen of Mapes may be allowed to show his *facete* style.—

Suum cuique proprium dat natura munus,
Ego nunquam potui scribere jejonus :
Me jejunum vincere posset puer unus.
Sitim et jejunium, odi tanquam funus.

Unicunque proprium dat natura donum,
Ego versus faciens, vinum bibo bonum,
Et quod habent melius dolia cauponum,
Tale vinum generat copiam sermonum.

Tales versus facio, quale vinum bibo,
Nihil possum scribere, nisi sumpto cibo,
Nihil valet penitus, quod jejonus scribo,
Nasonem post calices carmine præibo.*

These lines have nothing Macaronic about them, but are rhyming Latin, on which subject an interesting little work has recently been published by Sir A. Croke. They will however bring to recollection an amusing burlesque of the old monkish Latin legends introduced into Whistlecraft's (Hon. J. H. Frere's) National Work, and its merit will excuse this further digression.

Erant rumores et timores varii ;
Dies horroris et confusionis
Evenit in calendis Januarii,
Gigantes, semen maledictionis,
Nostræ potentes impii adversari,
Irascebantur campanarum sonis,
Horæ secundâ centum tres gigantes
Venerunt ante januam ululantes.
At fratres pleni desolationis,
Stabant ad necessarium præsidium,
Perterriti pro vitis et pro bonis,
Et perduravit hoc crudele obsidium,

* Camden's *Remains*, 4to. 1614. pp. 337-8.

Nostri claustral is pauperis Sionis,
 Ad primum diem proximorum Iduum ;
 Tunc in triumpho fracto tintinnabulo,
 Gigantes ibant alibi pro pabulo.
 Sed frater Isodus decumbebat
 In lecto per tres mensas brachio fracto,
 Nam lapides Mangonellus jaciebat,
 Et fregit tintinnabulum lapide jacto ;
 Et omne vicinagium destruebat,
 Et nihil relinquebat de intacto,
 Ardens molinos, casas, messuagia,
 Et alia multa damna atque outragia.

The first writer in the Macaronic style of whom we have any account was Typhus Odaxius, or rather Tifi degli Odasj, who composed about the end of the fifteenth century "Carmen Macaronicum de Patavinis quibusdam arte magica delusis." 4to. without place or date, catchwords, or signatures. "*Libellus longe rarissimus.*" There were several editions, of which all are equally rare.

About the same time appeared, "Macharonea varia, diversis linguis conscripta, praesertim Latinè, et caractere Gothicò impressa;" small 8vo. without place or date. This rare volume, whose author, according to Brunet, was Georgio Aglione d'Asti, contains fourteen small pieces, of which the first is "Macharonea contra Macharoneam Bassani ad spectabilem D. Baltasarem Lupum asten. studenter Papiæ." The remainder are principally farces in Lombard and Piedmontese verse.

In the year 1516 were first published at Paris, "Fructuosisim atque amenissimi Sermones," by Gabried Barlette, a Dominican friar. They are written in the lowest Macaronic style, one sentence often consisting of two or three languages, and mixing ludicrous with serious subjects; notwithstanding which, they passed through several editions.

The first edition of the well-known work of Merlin Coccaie, or Merlinus Cocaius, was at Venice in 1517. The real name of this author was Teofilo Folengi, (descended from a noble family in Mantua,) afterwards a Benedictine monk. He was born in 1491, and died at his Priory, near Bassano, in 1544. The complete title of his book, as in the edition of 1521, is—

"Opus Merlini Cocaii, Poetæ Mantuani Macaronicorum."

Totum in pristinam formam per me Magistrum Acquarium Lodolam optime redactum, in his infra notatis titulis divisum.

“ Zanitonella, quæ de amore Tonelli erga Zaninam tractat. Quæ constat ex tredecim Sonolegiis, septem Eclogis, et una Strambottologia.

“ Phantasiæ Macaronicon, divisum in viginti quinque Macaronicis, tractans de gestis magnanimi et prudentissimi Baldi.

“ Moschea facetus liber in tribus partibus divisus, et tractans de cruento certamine muscarum et formicarum.

“ Libellus Epistolaram et Epigrammatum ad varias personas directarum.”

These poems, which are embellished with several curious plates, are written in a medley of Latin and Italian. They contain some sober maxims expressed in facetious terms: the high-sounding titles of grandees are turned into ridicule with much address; and the vices of mankind are depicted in such a jocose manner, that the work may be considered a satire without venom. The adventures of Baldus constitute a mock-heroic romance, founded on the exploits of an imaginary grandson of Charlemagne, accompanied by a trusty knave, a giant, a centaur, &c. There have been several editions; the best is that of 1768, 2 vols. in one, Mantua, 4to., with notes and engravings. In the edition of 1561 many alterations are made, and passages objectionable to particular families are omitted. There is also a French translation, of which the best edition is that of 1606. Of the French edition of 1734 a few copies were printed on vellum. Folengi is supposed to have written other Macaronic pieces, as the following titles appear in a list of his works at the end of his Life, annexed to the edition of the “Opus” of 1692. “Opusculum aliud versibus Macaronicis, cui Titulus: Il Libro della Gatta.” Also, in MS. “Satiræ carmine Macaronico: quarum Titulus Le Gratticie.” He also composed a curious allegorical poem, called “Chaos del Triperuno,” and several other pieces not Macaronic. His “Orlandino,” in ottava rima, was published in 1526, under the feigned name of Limerno Pictocco. A copious extract from Merlin will be found among the specimens.

In 1526 a small and rare book was printed, with the

title "Guarini Capella, Macharonea in Cabrinum Gogamogogæ Regem composita, multum delectabilis ad legendum, ex sex libris distincta. Arimini, per Hieronymum Soncinum anno D'ni 1526. 8vo."

Antonius de Arena, a lawyer at Avignon, who died in 1544, was a celebrated macaronic writer. The best of his works in this style is considered to be "Meygra Entrepriza Catoliqui Imperatoris, quando de Anno D. 1536 veniebat per Provensam bene carrozatus, in postam prendere Fransam cum villis de Provensa, propter grossas et minutas gentes rejouire, per Antonium de Arena Bastifusatam. Gallus regnat, Gallus regnavit, Gallus regnabit." Avenione, 1537. 12mo.—Bruxellæ, 1748. 8vo.—Lyon, 1760. 8vo. It is sometimes found with the following title: "Poema Macaronicum : id est, Historia bravissima Caroli Quinti Imperatoris à Provincialibus Paysanis triumphanter desbifati, Macaronico carmine recitans, per Joannem Geramanum. 1536."

The book concludes thus: "Scribatum estando cum gailhardis Paysanis per Boscos, Montagnos, Forestas de Provensa, de anno mille cccccxxxvi. quando Imperairus d'Espagna, et tota sua Gendarmeria pro fauta de panibus per Vignas roygabant Rasinos, et post veniebant fort bene Acambram sine Cresteris, et Candeletis d'Apoticaris in Villa de Aquis." It is a pleasant satire on the wars of Charles the Fifth, and was suppressed by the ministry of those times; but whether it was the subject of an *ex officio* information, does not appear. Another work of his, of which there have been several editions, is, "Antonius de Arena de Bragardissimâ villâ de Soleriis. Ad suos Compagnones studiantes qui sunt de personâ friantes, bassas dansas in galanti stylo bisognatas; cum Guerrâ Romanâ et Neopolitanâ, Revoltâ Genuensi, Guerrâ Avenionensi, et Epistolâ ad fallotissimam suam garsam Roseam, pro passando lo tempus allegramente, &c. Stamp. in Stampaturâ Stampatorum, anno 1670."—The following is given as the description of Dance. "Quid sit Dansa?" "Est una grossissima consolatio, quam prendunt bragardi homines cum bellis garsis sive mulieribus, dansando, chorisando, fringando, balando de corpore gayo et frisco, quando mestrius, carlamuairus, floutairus, juglairus, tamborinairus bassas et hautes dansas, tordiones, branlos, martingalas et

alias sautarellas tocat, siblat, carlamuat, fifrat, tamborinat, harpat, rebecat, floutat, laudat, organat, cantat de gorgia, de carlamusa clara, de carlamusa surda," &c. There was evidently no galopade, or mazurka in those days, or they would doubtless have obtained special notice; the last, however, appears of too serious a nature to be trifled with, when we see grown-up gentlemen perform their parts as gravely and steadily as the *ci-devant* figures at St. Dunstan's clock.

The following poem is found annexed to one edition of those of A. de Arena:—" *Nova Novorum Novissima, sive poemata stylo macaronico conscripta: quæ faciunt crepare lectores et saltare capras ob nimium risum, res nunquam antea visa; composita et jam de novo magna diligentia revisata et augmentata per Bartholomæum Bollam, Bergamascum, Poetarum Apollinem, et nostro sæculo alterum Cocaium. Accesserunt ejusdem auctoris Poemata Italica, sed ex valle Bergamascorum. Stampatus in Stampaturâ Stampatorum.*" 1670. 12mo.

The remaining Continental macaronic works of any note are " *Macaronica de syndicatu et condemnatione D. Samsonis Lethi. Dialogus facetus et singularis, non minus eruditiois quam Macaronices complectens ex obscurorum virorum salibus cibratus.*" 8vo.

" *Fabula Macharonea, cui titulus est; Carnevale. Bracciani apud Andr. Phacum.*" 1620. 8vo. by Andrea Bajano.

" *Harenga Macaronica habita in Monasterio Cluniacensi die quinta mensis Aprilis anni 1566 ad rev. et illust. Cardinalem de Lotharingia, ejusdem Monasterii Abbatem Commendatarium, per doctum Fratrem Vincentium Justinianum, Genovensem, Generalem Ord. Fratr. Prædicatorum, deputatum per Capitulum generale, una cum certis aliis ejusdem ordinis Fratribus Ambassatorem versus eundem Reverendissimum; pro repetendâ Coronâ aureâ, quam abstulit à Jacobitis urbis Metensis Rhenis, in Campania.*" 1566. 8vo.

" *Magistri Stoppini, Poetæ Ponzanensis Capriccia Macaronica, Illustrissimo ac Excellentissimo Domino Jacobo superantio Padua præfecto. D. Padua apud Gasparum Ganassum.*" 1638. 8vo. Of this there have been several editions: the author, according to Barbier, was Cesare Orsini.

“ *Cittadinus macaronicus metrificatus, overum de pia-cevoli conversantis costumantia, Somnia trente quinque.*”
1647. 8vo. by Parth. Zanclao.

“ *Dictamen metrificum de bello Hugenotico et Reistro-rum Pigliamine ad Sodales,*” by Remy Belleau. This piece, containing about two hundred and fifty lines, represents, in a grotesque manner, the ravages committed by the soldiery in time of war. It is printed with the burlesque poem, “ *L’Eschole de Salerne, à Paris,*” 1650. The publisher says, with respect to it, “ *Au reste, on en doit faire d’autant plus d’estime, que c’est le seul Poème de cette nature que nous avons en nostre langue ; car ceux d’Antoine de Arena approchent plus du Provençal que du François, et ceux de Merlin Coccaye sont Italiens.*”

“ *Čacasagno Reystro-Suyssolo-lansquenetorum, per Ma-gistrum Joannem Baptis-tam Lichardum Recatholica-tum spaliposcinum Poetam. Cum Responso, per Joan. Cransfeltum, Germanum.*” Paris. 1558. 8vo. by Etienne Tabu-rot.

“ *Recitus veritabilis super Esmeuta terribili Paysano-rum de Ruello à Jano Cæcilio Fray.*” s. a.

“ *Epistola macaronica Arthusii ad D. de Parisiis super attestatione suâ, justificante et nitidante Patres Jesui-tas.*” s. a.

“ *Epitaphia honorandi Magistri nostri Petri à Cornibus.*”
Paris, 1542. 8vo.

“ *Carmen arenaicum de quorundam nugigerolorum piaffa insupportabili.*”

In the *Nugæ Venales* (ed. 1720, 12mo.) there are four short Macaronic pieces, which it is not necessary to de-scribe. Many of the pieces in this collection contain gross ideas, a defect unfortunately too common in the generality of Macaronic poetry, the wit being obscured by coarseness of expression.

Before quitting this division of macaronicism, we must not forget the amusing specimen given by Molière in the *troisième intermede* of *Le Malade Imaginaire*, where Argan the invalid is to be admitted a doctor.

“ *QUATRIÈME DOCTEUR.*
“ *— si non ennuyo dominum Præsidem,*
“ *Doctissimam Facultatem,*

Et totam honorabilem
 Companiam ecoutantem,
 Faciam illi unam quæstionem.
 Dès hiero maladus unus
 Tombavit in meas manus ;
 Habet grandam fievrā cum redoublamentis,
 Grandam dolorem capit,
 Et grandum malum au côté,
 Cum grandâ difficultate
 Et penâ à respirare,
 Veillas mihi dire,
 Docte Bacheliere,
 Quid illi facere.

ARGAN.

Clysterium donare,
 Postea seignare,
 Ensuita purgare.

CINQUIÈME DOCTEUR.

Mais si maladie
 Opiniatria
 Non vult se garire,
 Quid illi facere ?

ARGAN.

Clysterium donare,
 Postea seignare,
 Ensuita purgare ;
 Reseignare, repurgare, et reclysterisare.

CHŒUR.

Benè, benè, benè, benè respondere ;
 Dignus, dignus est intrare
 In nostro docto corpore," &c.

This scene was imagined at a supper in the house of Madame de la Sablière, where the celebrated Ninon, La Fontaine, and Despreaux were present, with Molière and other distinguished persons. Each furnished a portion towards the completion of the *intermede*, in imitation of the style of Folengi.

Another description of poetry usually classed with *Macaronic*, though not strictly coming under the denomination, is that wherein every word of a poem begins with the same letter. Of this class, the best known is *Pugna Porcorum*, containing about three hundred lines, every word of

which begins with the letter P. There have been several editions; the original and best, according to De Bure, being that of 1530. It is a satire on the clergy; and, as is the case with most pieces in this style, is more to be sought for as a literary curiosity, than for any intrinsic merit. The edition printed with the *Nugae Venales* has a portrait of the supposed author with a pig's head and a pilgrim hat, and also an engraving of the battle. In the same collection is an amusing poem of nearly one hundred lines, entitled "Canum cum Catis Certamen carmine compositum currente calamo C. Catulli Caninii. Auctor est Henricus Harderus." Here every word begins with the letter C, and there is also a burlesque engraving of the battle.

The letter C is a favourite for this species of composition, probably because one of the easiest for the purpose. Hugbald, a monk, about the year 876, wrote a poem of nearly one hundred and forty lines in honour of Charles the Bold, every word beginning with C. It has passed through several editions, but is a rare work. It will be found among the specimens, together with the two last-mentioned poems. Of still rarer occurrence is the composition of Christianus Pierius, a German, called Christus Crucifixus, consisting of nearly one thousand two hundred lines. The following may serve as an example:—

Currite Castalides Christo comitâte Camœna,
Concelebratura cunctorum carmine certum
Configium collapsorum; concurrete, cantus
Concinnature celebres celebres cothurnos."

There is a poem by Hamconius, of about the same length, called "Certamen Catholicorum cum Calvinistis, continuo caractere C, conscriptum per Martinum Hamconium, Frisium." Lovanii, 1612. 4to.

By way of variety, a Jew, called Anbonet Abraham, who lived in the 13th century, composed an oration, wherein every word began with an M.

Some lines on Charles IX. combine the acrostic with alliteration: the F in the last line is superabundant.

Carole, cui clarius cui cultæ cunctæ camœna
Aspirant, altis altior æthereis,
Religio regni recta ratione regatur,
Omnibus objicias obsequiosus opem.

Laurea lex laudes lucentes lata loquatur,
 Vexillum vafrum vis violenta vehat.
 Suspice Sicelidum solemnia sacro superstes,
 Florescat foelix Francia fac faveas.

These on Viole, Bishop of Bourgogne, afford an example of the initial V.

Vim vernaæ violæ visu veneramur vtroque,
 Virtutes varias vulgus vti Violi.
 Ventorum violat violas violentia, verùm
 Virtutem Violi ventus vbiique vehet.

In the Nuge Venales are the following lines, where the F is the selected letter; one that it would appear difficult to accommodate.

Fœmellas furtim facies formosa fefellit,
 Fortuio faciens ferventi furtæ furore.
 Fur foritas fertur fatuens flagroque feritur.

Our quaint and persecuted countryman; Lythgoe, the traveller, tries his skill by pressing the letter G into the service, though it must be confessed there is little to be said in favour of the euphony,

Glance, glorious *Geneve*, gospel-guiding gem ;
 Great God, govern good *Geneve's* ghostly game !

It is now necessary to give some account of the British macaronic writers, of whom Drummond of Hawthornden, and Dr. Geddes, are the best known. The alliteration, which appears to have been essential to the complicated construction of the Celtic poetry,* with its terminal, internal, and cyrthic rhymes; and to the Saxon poetry, with pieces similar to Pierce Plowman's Vision, do not of course come within the scope of this Introduction.

Skelton, who was Poet Laureat about the end of the 15th century, the humour of whose works is well known, has examples of this sort of writing, as in his Boke of Colin Clout.

* Conybeare, in his Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, gives a Celtic distich of twelve words only, that contains seven rhymes.

Of such *vagabundus*
 Speaketh *totus mundus*,
 How some syng let *abundus*, &c.
Cum ipsis et illis
Qui manent in villis
Est uxor vel ancilla,
 Welcome Jacke and Gilla,
 My pretty Petronilla,
 An you will be stilla
 You shall have your willa," &c.

In Harsenet's Detection are some humorous lines, being
 "Sir John of Grantam's curse for the miller's eees that
 were stolne."

All you that stolen the miller's eees,
Laudate dominum de celis,
 And all they that have consented thereto,
Benedicamus domino.

These will remind the reader of Dominie Sampson with
 Meg Merrilies, "*Sceleratissima!* — which means, Mrs.
 Margaret;" "*Conjuro te!* — that is, I thank you heartily;"
 "*Exorciso te!* — that is, I have dined."

Dunbar, a Scotch poet in the 15th century, occasionally
 wrote in this style. "The testament of Mr. Andro Ken-
 nedy," by him, which represents the character of a drunken
 scholar, will be found among the specimens; but it may
 be wished that some parts were of a more sober description.

In "An Answe to a Romish Rime," &c. imprinted by
 Simon Stafford, 1602, is the following song, said to be pro-
 bably of the time of Henry VIII. (Cens. Liter. vol. viii.
 p. 368.)

A merry song, and a very song.

Sospitati pictk our purse with Popish illusio,
 Purgatory, scala coeli, pardons cum jubilio,
 Pilgrimage-gate, where idoles sate with all abominatio,
 Channon, fryers, common lyers, that filthy generatio,
 Nunnes puling, pretty puling, as cat in milke-pannio;
 See what knaverie was in monkerie, and what supersticio;
 Becking, belling, ducking, yelling, was their whole religio,
 And when women came unto them, fewe went sine filio.
 But Abbeye all are now downe fall, Dei beneficio,
 And we doe pray, day by day, that all abominatio
 May come to desolatio.—Amen.

Stanyhurst, a translator of part of Virgil in the 16th century, uses an extraordinary method of versification, which seems peculiarly his own; for who would wish to appropriate such lines as these?—

Then did he make heaven's vault to rebound
With rounce robble bobble,
Of ruffe raffe roaring,
With thicke thwacke thurly bouncing.

There are a few macaronicisms in a poem at the end of Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. vi. being an account of a fight between the scholars and townsmen at Oxford, 10th February, 1354, and two following days, begun at Swyndolstock or Swindlestock tavern: many of the former were killed, for which the town was afterwards severely punished. There are also some in Coryat's *Odcombian Banquet*, and in his *Crambe*, or *Colwarts*, &c: likewise, I believe, (for in this instance I am obliged to speak from report) in the "Poems Lyrique, Macaronique, Heroique," &c. of Henry Bold, of New College, Oxford, afterwards of the Examiner's office in Chancery, (where the system of Socratic instruction carried on must have puzzled his poetry a little,) published in London, 1664. 8vo.

An amusing specimen is given in Percy's Reliques, (vol. iii. p. 374,) addressed to a friend of Mr. John Grubb, of Christ Church, Oxford, urging him to print Mr. Grubb's poem called "The British Heroes," or the second part of St. George for England. It is short enough to be inserted here.

“Expositiuncula, sive Querimoniuncula ad Antonium (Atherton), ob Poema Johannis Grubb, Viri seu viri ingeniosissimi in lucem nouum editi.

“ Toni ! Tune sines divina poemata Grubbi
Intomb'd in secret thus still to remain any longer,
Toucou ou shall last, Ω γερζες διαμαρτις αε.
Grubbe, tuum nomen vivet dum nobilis ale-a
Efficit heroas, dignamque heroë puellam.
Est genus heroum, quos nobilis efficit ale-a,
Qui pro niperkin clamant, quaternque liquoris,
Quem vocitent Homines Brandy, Superi Cherry Brandy.
Sæpe illi long-cut, vel small-cut flare tobacco
Sunt soliti pipos. Ast si generosior herba
(Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum)

Mundungus desit, tum non funcare recusant
 Brown-paper tostā, vel quod sit arundine bed-mat.
 Hic labor, hoc opus est heroum ascendere sedes !
 Ast ego quo rapiar ? quo me feret entheus ardor,
 Grubbe, tui memorem ? Divinum expande poema.
 Quæ mora ? quæ ratio est, quin Grubbi protinus anser
 Virgili Flaccique simul canat inter olores ?"

Dr. Wm. King, in the beginning of last century, published a satirical work on the scientific proceedings of the age, called "Useful Transactions in Philosophy, and other sorts of learning." In No. 5, professing to be an account of Meursius his book of the plays of the Grecian boys, he gives the following burlesque translation of "Boys, boys, come out to play," &c. as a quotation from his Greek author.

Κυρμετες Μισσεις, Μισσεις, κυρμετες πλαισιυ
 Ματη μασθετας Θηβαιη τοπη ποτη δαι
 Κυρμετες οντας, οντι λαοδη κυρμετες καινλαι,
 Διποτει ευκαπεσαι, Μισσεις, λινοτει θιδορ,
 Συη τοις κομφιδιοιν ειι σρητασι πλαιστις.

Drummond's *Polemo-middinia*, is a well-known work, and its celebrity has no doubt been increased from the circumstance of Bishop Gibson having in his earlier days published an edition with Latin notes, Oxford, 1691, 4to. William Drummond, the poet, and also an historian, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden; he was born in 1585, and died in 1649. This, the earliest regular British macaronic poem, was probably written when Drummond was on a visit to his brother-in-law at Scotstarvet, and contains a ludicrous account of a battle between Lady Scotstarvet under the title of Vitarva, and Lady Newbarns as Neberna, with their respective dependants. There is an edition by Messrs. Foulis of Glasgow, 1768; and it is also to be found in the collection hereafter mentioned, called "Carminum rariorum Macaronicorum delectus." It opens thus, but great part of it is better adapted to the age in which the poet lived, than to the present.

Nymphæ, quæ colitis highissima monta *Fifax*,
 Seu vos Pittenwema tenent, seu *Crelia*, crofta,
 Sive *Anstrea* domus, ubi nat *haddocus* in undis,
Codlineusque ingens, et *flencca* et sketta perarrant,

Per costam et scopulis *Lolster* manifootus in udis
 Crepat, et in mediis ludit *Whitenius* undis :
 Et vos *Skipperii*, soliti qui per mare breddum
 Valde procul lanchare foras, iterumque redire,
 Linquite Skellatas botas, Shippasque picatas,
 Whistlantesque simul fechtam memorate bloodseam,
 Fechtam terribilem, quam marvellaverat omnis
 Banda Dedim, quoque Nympharum Cockelshelearum,
Maia ubi Sheepifeda, et solgosifera *Bassa*
 Swellant in pelago, cum Sol bootatus *Edenum*
 Postabit radius madidis et shouribus atris.

We must not omit to notice Ruggles, the facetious author of *Ignoramus*, as he has introduced some laughable macaronicisms in that amusing play. Prefixed to it are these lines by Dulman "In laudem Ignorami."

Non inter plaios gallantos et bene gaios,
 Est alter bookus deservat qui modo lookos,
 O Lector friendie, tuos : hunc buye libellum,
 Atque tibi wittum, tibi jestaque plurima sellam.
 Hic est lawyerus, simul hic est undique clerus,
 Et *Dulman* merus (quod vis non credere verus) ;
 Hic multum *Frenchum*, quo possis vincere wenchum ;
 Hic est *Latinum*, quo possis sumere vinum.
 Hunc bookum amamus, simul hunc et jure probamus ;
 Qui non buyamus, cuncti sumus *Ignoramus*.

Ignoramus himself thus recites how he will endow his mistress Rosabella ; what we may consider his instructions for a marriage settlement.

Versus Legales de Rosabella.

Si possem, vellem pro te, Rosa, ponere pellem :
 Quicquid tu vis, crava, et habebis singula brava :
 Et dabo *see-simple*, si monstras *Love's pretty dimple*,
 Gownos, silkcoatos, kirtellos, et petticoatos,
Farthingales biggos, stomacheros, et periwiggos,
 Pantofflos, cuffios, garteros, *Spanica* ruffos,
 Buskos et soccos, tiffanas, et *Cambrica* smockos,
 Pimpilos, pursos ; ad ludos ibis et ursos.

Among the specimens will be found a short scene from this play, containing a humorous burlesque of Law-Latin, though that venerable dialect scarcely requires a caricature to display its powers : what will the uninitiated say to a Writ *de pipa vini cariandâ*, i. e. for negligently carrying a pipe of wine ?

But our most regular macaronic writer is Dr. Geddes, who was born in Banff in the year 1737, and died in 1802. The following are his productions in this style :—

1790. *Epistola Macaronica ad Fratrem de iis quæ gesta sunt in nupero Dissentientium Conventu, Londini habitu*, prid. id. Feb. 1790. 4to. pp. 21.

— *Epistola Macaronica, &c. with an English version for the use of the ladies and country gentlemen.* 4to. pp. 30.

1795. *Ode Pindarico-Sapphico-Macaronica*, in *Guglielmi Pitti, &c. Laudem. Morning Chronicle*, Jan. 13.

— *Translation of the same.* Ditto Jan. 30.

1800. *Bardomachia, Poema Macaronico-Latinum.* 4to. pp. 14.

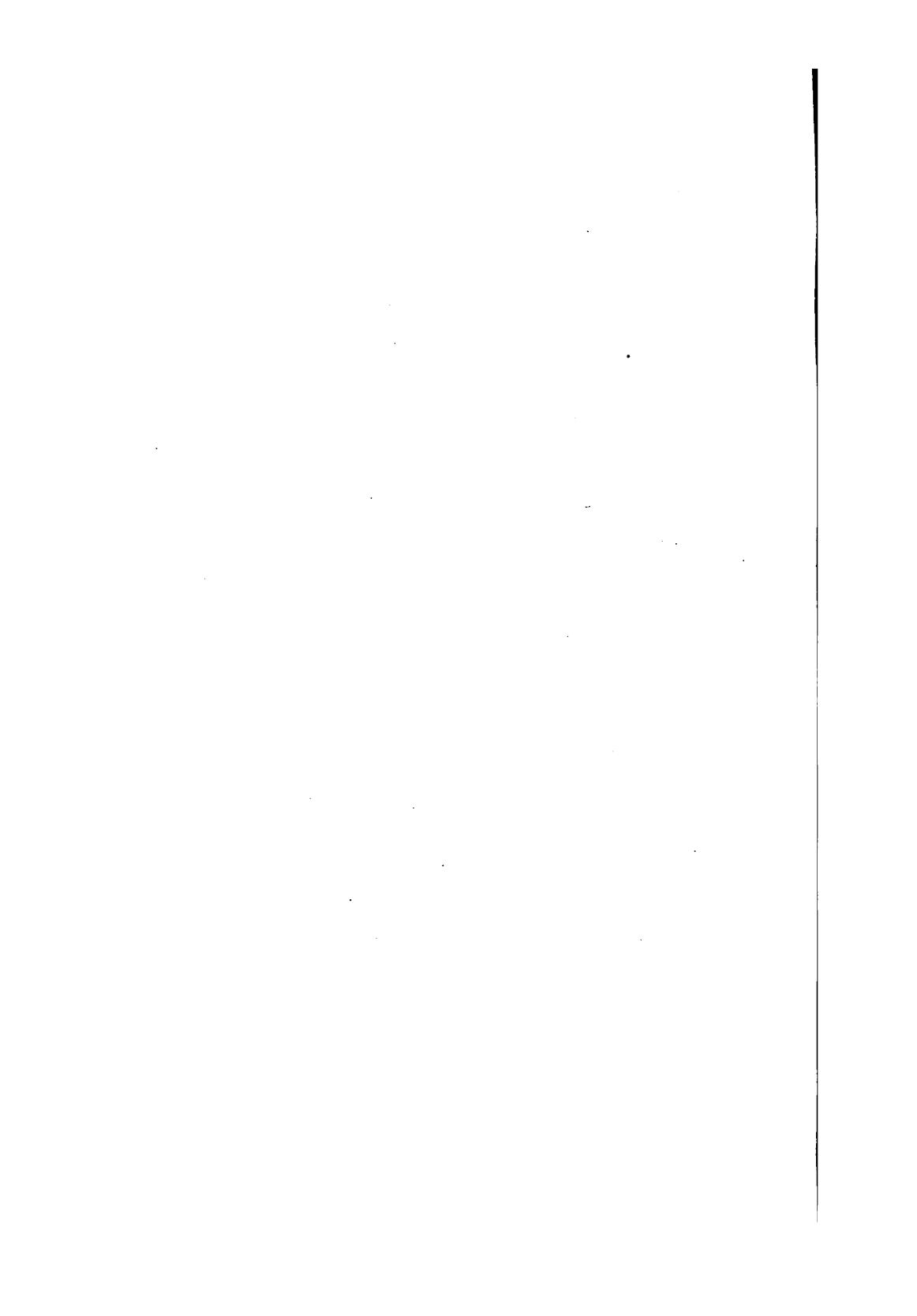
— *Bardomachia, or the Battle of the Bards; translated from the original Latin.* 4to. pp. 16.

This was written on the subject of a battle (celebrated at the time) between two rival authors in a bookseller's shop.

In the year 1801, a collection was printed (I believe not published) under the superintendance of Dr. A. Duncan, as appears from aMS. observation in the *copy pends me.** It is entitled, “*Carminum rariorum Macaronicorum delectus, in usum ludorum Apollinarium. Edinburgh, 1801. 8vo.*” and includes several clever classical *jeux d'esprit*, but scarcely any thing strictly macaronic, except the “*Polemo-mid-dinia*,” and a burlesque diploma for Dr. Wm. Sutherland, which is printed in the latter part of the present volume.

It is now high time to close this introduction, and I beg to remind any readers, that this work is only intended for light reading, and to request that if inclined to exercise their critical powers, they will seek some book of more pretence, and not break an insect on the wheel.

* That is, I fancy, fashionable literary parlance for *my copy*, and has the benefit of being rather less intelligible to ladies, and boys—I beg their pardon—young gentlemen (there are no boys in these intellectual times) of the under forms. There is nothing like observing these technicalities occasionally; they cause a sort of sacred mist, a kind of *ιανας ιανας* shade, which scares unauthorized intruders. What an undefinable air of mystery do they throw about a lawyer's or a carpenter's bill, or a physician's prescription!



PUGNA
PORCORUM
PER
P. PORCIUM
POËTAM.

Paraclessis pro Potore.

Perlege porcorum pulcherrima prælia, Potor,
Potando poteris placidam proferre poësin.

NIVERSTADII:
APUD CASPARUM MYRRHEUM,
MELCHIOREM THUREUM,
&
BALTHASARUM AUREUM.
1720.

AD LECTOREM

JODOCUS HELMONTANUS.

**Porciolus Porcos, cecinisti parva croacum,
Sic condigna refert præmia, Homere tibi.**

AD EUNDEM.

**Mæonides ranas cecinit, sed Porcius ille
Posterior Porcos, plaudite utrique precor.**

AD EUNDEM.

**Potando pugnas Porcorum perlege potor,
Petendis posuit præmia porciolus.
Porcorumque procul propellant prælia planctus,
Persuadent propter poëmata percinere.
Perdocuit paucis Porcorum pulchra Poëta
Prælia, perlecto plaudite Porciolo.**

POTENTISSIMO
PATRONO
PORCIANORUM
P. PORCIUS

POËTA

PROSPERITATEM PRECATUR PLURIMAM.

Postquam publice Porci putamur; præstantissime
patrone, placuit Porcorum pugnam poëmate pan-
gere, potissime proponendo pericula pinguium præ-
latorum: pugnant pigriter pusillanimes prælati prop-
ter pinguedinis pondus, porro potentius Porcelli
paucia proceritate perpoliti: propterea placeat pre-
cor puerile poëma perlegere Porcorum Porcellorum-
que pugnam propositionibus pictam paribus, peri-
præpostere.

Proditur patronus Porcianorum,
Primordialibus punctis.

Res Inamœna Caret Affectu. Læta Decorem
Omnimodè Aspirat Bellula Habe Ergo Rata:

Proditur Poëta.

Plura Latent Animo Cœlata, Et non Temeranda
Indiciis Ullis, Scilicet hoc Volui.

Præcelsis proavis pulchre, prognate patronæ,
 Pectore prudenti pietateque prædite prisca,
 Præter progeniem, præter præclara parentum
 Prælia pro patriâ, pro præsulibusque peracta,
 Pleraque pro populo proprio perfecta potenter
 Pellucens probitate, potentique prosperitate,
 Proposito præsente petens plerumque peritos,
 Propterea que probas philomusos, persequerisque
 Parnasso potos, precio precibusque poëtas :
 Postquam percepit puerile placere poëma
 Præcipue propter præscripta procœmia pugnæ
 Porcorum, placuit parvam præfigere pugnæ
 Pagellam, porci prodentem proprietates
 Plausibiles, pinguem patronum promeruisse
 Pectore pinguiculo, pol promeruisse poëtam
 Pingui Porcorum piugendo poëmata pugnam.

Propositiones Pugnæ.

Porcus pistorum pergunt prosternere pugna
 Porcelli, pasti planti per pervia prata.

P U G N A
P O R C O R U M
PER
P. P O R C I U M
POËTAM.

¹ PLAUDITE Porcelli Porcorum pigra propago.
Progreditur, plures Porci pinguedine pleni.
Pugnantes pergunt, pecudum pars prodigiosa,
Perturbat pede petrosas plerumque plateas,
Pars portentosè populorum prata profanat,
Pars pungit populando potens, pars plurima plagis
Prætendit punire pares, prosternere parvos.
Primo Porcorum præfecti pectore plano,
Pistorum Porci prostant pinguedine pulchri.
Pugnantes prohibent Porcellos, ponere pœnas
Præsumunt pravis: porro plebs pessima pergit
Protervire prius, post profligare potentes.
² Proconsul pastus pomorum pulte perorat
Prælia pro pecude parva prodesse, proinde
Protervire parum patres persæpe probasse
Porcorum populo pacem pridem placuisse
Perpetuam, pacis promptæ preconia passim
Pro præcone piæ pacis per pondera plura
Proponente preces, prudens pro plebe patronus
Porcus prægrandis profert placidissima pacta.
³ Pacisci placeat Porcis, per prælia prorsum
Plurima priscorum perierunt pascua patrum.

¹ Processus Poreorum ponitur. ² Propositio proconsulis.
³ Placidatorum pacta proponuntur.

Præstat Porcellis potiori pace potiri,
 Præstat prelatis primam præbere palestram.
 Porro proclivis pugnæ plebeia potestas
¹ Prælia portendit, per privilegia præsca
 Proponens pugnæ Porcos potuisse patenti
 Prostravisse pares, per plebiscita probari.
 Porcum pugnacem pecudem, præclara potestas
 Pendet per Porcos pugnaces, pergitæ passim
 Perdere prefectos, Porci properare pusilli
² Perdere pinguiculos, prefectos præcipitare,
 Pigritia pollent prælati perpetuati,
 Postquam plebs pertæsa potentatus penetravit
 Præcipiti pede, Porcelli petiere pusilli.
 Pugnando properare prius, pessundare patres.
 Præstituunt personatos præcurrere porcos
 Propugiles, porro plenum pinguedine putri
 Præclarum Porcum pistrino pinsere panem
 Præcipiunt, per posticam, per pervia portant.
³ Propterea properans proconsul poplite prono,
 Præcipitem plebem pro patrum pace poposcit.
 Persta paulisper, pubes preciosa, precamur.
 Pensa profectum parvum pugnæ peragendæ
 Plures plorabunt postquam præcelsa premetur
 Prælatura patrum, Porcelli percutientur
 Passim, poste aquam pingues Porci periæ.
 Propterea petimus, præsentem ponite pugnam
 Per pia Porcorum perimus penetralia, posthac
 Prælati poterint patrata piacula parce
 Perpetrare, procul postponite prælia parva,
 Præ prælatorum poenis patientia præstat.
⁴ Plebs Porcellorum parte præcone parato
 Porcis prelatis proponit particulares
 Pacis particulas : pateant præsentia pacta
 Porcorum populo, Porcorum posteritati.

¹ Prælia portendit.

² Propterea porcellorum penetratio.

³ Preces proconsulis pro prælatis.

⁴ Propositiones Porcellorum particulares.

Principio petimus prælatos perpetuatos
 Postponi, propter pia privilegia patrum,
 Porcellos patuit pariformi pondere pastos
 Porcis persimiles, Porcos præstare pusillos
 Propter pulmonem, propter penetrale palati,
 Pars parvi Porci prunis plerumque perusta
 Principibus primis portatur, porro putrescens
 Porcorum pectus putri pinguedine plenum
 Projicitur passim, partim pro peste putatur,
 Propterea Porcis prælatio præripiatur.
 Pergite Porcelli præfectos præcipitare.
¹ Pro prælatura Porci pugnare parati
 Prosiliunt, pars prata petit, pars prona paludes,
 Prodit præcipuo proterva potentia plausu,
 Porro Porcelli pulchre per prata perurgent
 Pinguiculos properare procul, penetrare parati
 Per portas patulas, Porcos perfodere pergunt
 Prosternunt, pinguedo potens prohibet properare.
² Propterea pacem proponunt; parcite Porcis,
 Porcelli posthac potimus pace perenni:
 Propterea pulcher Porcellus preco politus
 Prospiciens patres pronus peccata profari
 Prospiciens positos prædâ, positosque periclo,
 Propositum pandit; pacem perferre potestis?
 Parcite prelati, procerum pondus puerile,
 Perdurare parum propter plerosque putatur,
 Perfringunt pacem penitus post pacta peracta.
³ Ponite pro pacto pignus, proferre potentes.
 Pro pacis praxi, potiora pericula pensant
 Porcelli, portent pignus, pax pacta placebit.
 Princeps Porcorum propria pro plebe pedestris
 Procumbens, pene perplexus prælia propter
⁴ Pestiferi populi, promittit præmia pulchra.
 Pultem pomorum, propinam pulvere pisti
 Pastilli, partem placentæ posterioris,

Posteriorum pugna.

³ Präconis propositio.

² Porci pacisci petunt.

⁴ Profertur pignus pro pastione.

Pocula profundæ perquam preciosa paludes.
 Porcum prægrandem placido pro pignore præbet
 Promulgans planâ Porcellos proprietate.
 Præfecturarum posthac pertingere palmam,
 Porro Porcelli pinxere procœmia pacis
 Particulis paribus, pateat pax posteritati.
¹ Porci prælati placido pacto pepigerunt
 Perpetuam pacem, posthac præcedere parvos
 Porcellos Porcos, putri pinguedine plenos,
 Phas posthac Porcis passim pugnare pusillis
 Pro pomis putridis, pro parte posterioris
 Proventus pingui, poterint purgare plateas.
 Prolixè poterint pomaria, participare,
 Partiri prædas, patulas peragrare paludes
 Proclamaturi Porcelli pectore pleno,
 Postquam præripitur Porcellis per peregrinos,
 Postquam percipiunt pede prendi posteriori.
² Plaudite Porcelli, plebs preciosa pereundi,
 Parta pace parate procul præludia pulchra ;
 Pompas præcipuas, proscœnia publica palmæ,
 Purpureos pannos, picturas pendite pulchras
 Progeniem priscam Porcellorum perhibentes,
 Priventur platani, priventur pondere pinus,
 Porcellis passim pomaria prostituantur,
 Palmarum prorsus plantatio præripiatur
 Pendula, pro pactâ portentur pace parati
 Palmarum pilei, procedat pulchra propago
 Pacificatorum Porcellorum, penetrando
 Planiciem, patriæ passim peragrando plateas,
 Plantæ pro pedibus plateatim projiciatur.
 Portetur per præcipuos præco per amenus,
 Pacis perfector promat præconia pacis
 Publicitus, prono procumbant poplite Porci,
 Porcellos patriæ patronos profiteantur.

¹ Particula pactæ pacis.

² Pompæ Porcellorum post pacem peractam.

' Porro præcedat potu pincerna, paludis
 Pocula propinans plenissima : pabula præbens
 Pulmenti putris pro proprietate palati,
 Pro præcone potens paleæ pistura paretur,
 Proluvies pepli polluti, portio pinguis
 Pleni potoris promentis particulatum
 Pocula præsumpta, prægustatos patinarum
 Pullos, perdices, pavos, Porcos piperatos.
 Præterea patriæ per prima palatia perget
 Persuadens populo Porcellorum pietatem,
 Plaudant Porcelli, portent per plaustra peronem
 Per patriam patulo progressu perspiciantur :
 Pistorum Porci prope pistrinum patiantur
 Perpetuas peñas, præservati prope postes :
 ' Perturbent pueri Porcos prope percutiendo,
 Propellant Porcos pulchræ per pensa puellæ,
 Pertractent parvos Porcellos poplite prono
 Procumbent, pilos patientur pectine pecti.
 Plaudite Porcelli, pistorum plangite Porci.
 Pistores pascant Porcos pastu palearuin,
 Percusso partim pedibus ; per plurima probra
 Partim projectos petris pugnisque pedeque,
 ' Pastores pascant Porcellos prosperitate
 Præcipua, peragrantes prata patentia passim.
 Postridie postquam Porcelli pace potiti,
 Præsumpsere patres protervè pungere passim
 Prælia prædictæ pugnæ populis perhibentes ;
 Plurima Porcorum pensans præsaga potestas.
 Proposuit primo palmae præscribere pondus
 Pestiferæ plebi Porcellorum pedetentim
 Proposuit pedites precio pro posse parare,
 Porcos prædones per pagos perque paludes.
 ' Pungentes pecudes promuscide, phamaque passim

¹ Pincerna præcedit præconem poculo plenissimo.

² Porcelli puellarum police perfricti procumbant.

³ Porcorum præsaga pensiculatio pro profecto paranda

⁴ Phama prælii.

Perfertur, properatque pecus proclive, proinde
 Perficitur pennæ procurator peracutus :
 Ponens pugnaces Porcos pecudesque papyro.
 Promittunt posito pede præfectis properare
 Praescripto pugilum pugnam properare parati
¹ Præcipuum, prout præcipient princeps pugilesque.
 Porro proventus precii plerisque parantur,
 Præcurrent proceres precii plus percipientes
 Placant pollicitis, proh ! propellos peregrinos
 Perfidiam patrant proprioque penu potiores
 Praestituunt prædas, proponunt postea plebi
 Persolvendarum propinarum paraclesin
 Pugnaque protrahitur, porro Porcus philomusus
 Pædotribâ pusillorum per parisenses
 Promotus, pagi pastor, parochusque paludis
 Paulum perdoctus pariter producere petrum
 Pertrectabatur, proh ! perdita pectora plena
 Perfidiae : pudeat perceptæ præmia prædæ
 Plebi præripere peccato perniciose
 Peccatis, prodet profusa pecunia, prodet,
 Prodet prædones ; postquam pensent peregrini
 Præmia pro pugnâ patratâ, proque periclis.
² Personuit parochus, pergens proponere plures
 Perfidiae partes : porro princeps pugilesque
 Pestiferum parochum proclamabant perimendum
 Pseudo-euangelicumque probabant præcipitandum
 Ponto, præterea plus provenisse pericli
 Persuasu parochi, plus ponderibus pavimenti
 Portæ præcelæ, plus pulveribus platearum.
 Protestabantur poenis plectendum poste patente,
 Ponendum prope prunas, particulisque perustis
 Profundo puto profundè præcipitandum,
³ Publicitus pugiles prædicta piacula patrant,

¹ Perfidia præfectorum precium præripientium pugnantibus.

² Propatulatio perfidia per Philomusum.

³ Pœna philomusi.

Plebsque putat pulchrum philomusum perdere
 Porcum,
 Proinde præces princeps proponit plebsque parata
 Promittit parere piis precibus, pugilesque.
¹ Partiri pergunt propinam : perficiuntque
 Perfidiam, pauci prohibent peccata patrari
 Pro placito pugilum, plecti plerique putantur
 Propter perfidiam propalatam peregrine.
 Postquam Porcelli præceperunt peregrinos
 Privari precio, prolixe pensiculando
² Publicitus propere procurant præmia pugnæ,
 Proponi Porcis paganis persoluturus,
 Prostat præco potens plurea præcurrere Porci
 Prætendunt, prohibetque pedo plus percipientes.
 Postquam pellecti precio Porci peregrini,
³ Præsidium pugna præbebant, præcipitare
 Pugnam pergebant Porci, porro properabant
 Partim pinguiculi, partim putredine pleni
 Provecti plaustris, partim peditis properabant.
 Porro Porcelli præceperunt peregrinis
 Plausta penetrando Porcos prosternere pingues
 Producique palam pendendos poste patente.
⁴ Propterea peditis prudenter progradientes,
 Perturbaverunt, projeceruntque potenter
 Plaustum Porcorum, prædaque potente potiti,
 Præcipuos Porcos protraxerunt plateatim.
 Porro, Porcorum prospecto principe primo :
 Præco potens populo propinavit perimendum,
 Plectendum pœnis pendendum poste patente.
 Porro pauca petit princeps proferre, priusquam
 Perficiat placitum præconis plebs pileata,
 Permittuntque parum proponere proinde profatur;

¹ Porcellorum percipientium persolutionis perfidiam.

² Ponitur persolutio præsentissima.

³ Pingues Porci provehuntur plaustris.

⁴ Prædatio Porcellorum.

1 Parcite Porcelli, proavorum prisca putamur
 Progenies, prisci potuerunt plura parentes
 Prælia pro patriâ patrare, pericula plura
 Pro populo perferre pio, pro plebe parati
 Pœnas pauperiemque pati, possunt pietatem
 Publica phana parentum pyramidesque probare,
 Promeriti pulchrè per præmia picta probantur.
 Propterea pensate, precor, pensate periculum,
 Parcite perdendo, pietatem perficientes.
 Postquam perfecit princeps prædicta, parumper
 Plorans, percutiensque palam pectus peramœnum,
 Profert parcendum ploranti præco politus
 Propter progeniem, propter præciosa potentum
 Patrum privilegia, prognatamque profatur
 2 Progenie propria princeps præcoque proinde
 Pergunt pacifici populo prope prospiciente,
 Prælatos pariter, prælatis participari,
 Partiri prædas: porro promiscua plebes
 Propterea præfert, pateat prælatio prava.
 3 Postquam parturiunt præclara penaria prædas
 Perficiunt pacem patitur populusque
 Posteaquam patuit præcepta pecunia plebi,
 Plangunt privatim procerum præcordia pacem.
 Plectunt perjuro perjuria plura patrantes.
 Propterea Porci, Porcelli plebs populusque,
 Posthac principibus prohibent producere pugnam.
 Personavit Placentius post pocula.

¹ Precatio principis Porcorum.

² Pacificuntur principes.

³ Populi propositio potissima.

POTENTISSIMO, PIENTISSIMO PRUDENTISSIMOQUE
 PRINCIPI,
 PATRI PURPURATO,
 PRÆSENTI PONTIFICI,
 PLACENTIUS
 PLURIMUM PRECATUR PROSPERITATIS.

PERGE, pater patriæ, patriarum perfice pacem.
 Promereare palam palmam placidissime princeps.
 Possessæ pacis primam perhibe pietatem
 Priscorum patrum per prudentissima pacta.
 Posteritas perget præconia promere passim
 Pontifici preciosa pio, plebecula, pubes,
 Primores patriæ proclamabunt per amœno
 Plausu pastorem pacis, pia pectora plaudent.
 Phama peragrabit, peragrabit phama polorum
 Per penetralia : præterea populosa propago,
 Progenies patriæ, patres, puerique pusilli
 Protestabuntur priscis patribus potiorem.
 Pontificem pileo pretioso prædominantem,
 Phama penetrabit penetrabit phama paludes
 Persarum, poterit phoenix proferre perennes
 Pacis particulas, per pontificale paratas
 Præsidium, posthac penetrabit pax paradisum
 Plebs peregrinorum prospectâ pace perenni
 Pacati populi pactum pariforme probabit.
 Publica patronum pacis, privata patenter
 Pectora perpetuo plausu pariter perhibebunt.
 Prudens pontificis pectus, per plura probetur
 Plectra poëtarum, plerique poëmatâ promant
 Præcipuam plerique parentelæ probitatem
 Pertractent prosa, præstante poëmate prorsus :
 Præcellat princeps pacis, princeps pietatis.

Postremo pronunciavit
 Pensa pauperiem, princeps præclare, poëtæ.

FINIS.

PRÆCATIUNCULA.

P. PORCII

POËTÆ.

PARCE, precor, pingui pagellæ, parce prudente
 Pugnantium parcmiæ
 Parce parum pulchræ picturatæque poësi,
 Præsente pictæ poculo.
 Phœbo postposito placuit profundere plura,
 Præceps poëmaque promere.
 Postquam potaram, perlegi paucula puncta
 Pingens, proindeque potinans.
 Perplacuit poto plusquam puerile poëma,
 Plerisque persuadentibus.
 Produxiique palam perscrutandum paradigma
 Pleno probandum poculo.
 Percusso pluteo puduit puduitque papyri
 Partique pudet poëmatis.
 Porro potores partim prodire perurgent,
 Partim precantur protinus :
 Præsertimque potest patronus præcipiendo
 Parvâ precatus paginâ,
 Porcorum populus, Porcellorumque precatur
 Promiscuè plebecula,
 Perfectam pugnam perfecto ponere prælo
 Propediem placentium.

Charus Centurio curavit comere chartas
 Censorem, curæ commisit Chalcographorum.

CANUM CUM CATIS

CERTAMEN

CARMINE COMPOSITUM

CURRENTE CALAMO

C. CATULLI CANINII.

 AUCTOR EST HENRICUS HARDERUS.

CATTORUM canimus certamina clara canumque,
 Calliope concede chelyn ; clarisque Camenæ
 Condite cum cytharis celso condigna cothurno
 Carmina : certantes canibus committite cattos,
 Commemorate canum casus casusque catorum,
 Cumprimis causas certamina cuncta creantes.
 Currentem capide cruda cum carne catellum
 Consplexere cati captique cupidine cœnæ
 Comprendunt catulum, capiunt coguntque carere
 Carne, canis clamor complebat compita, cuncti
 Confluxere canes ; conamina cruda catorum
 Conqueritur catulus, captas carnesque cibosque
 Commemorat ; cunctis cum cogaita causa catellis,
 Concilium cogunt, canus calvusque culinæ
 Custos Castrutio cathedram conscendere celsam
 Cœpit, cumque canum consedit concio, causa
 Communis, *clamat*, comites, commune ciebat
 Consilium : coeunt crudelia corpora catti
 Conrectantque; canum carnes complentque culinam.
 Contemnunt catulos ; contemnunt ? cedere cogunt,

Corpora corripiunt, contestaturque cicatrix
Cæciliï catuli conamina cruda catorum
Conniveat causaque cadat careatque culina
Clara caterva canum ? citius contendere cursu
Cum servo cancer cupiet citiusque canorus
Cogetur creperis Cygnus cessisse cicadis.
Cur catuli cur cessamus ? conjungite castra,
Conveniant campo catti, certamine claro
Contendant cui conveniat censura culinæ.
Collaudare canes cani cœpere cerebri
Consilium, Ceneus cum Castilione creatur
Centurio. Cernunt catti crudele cieri
Certamen, coeunt catti conflantque cohortes.
Callimedonta caput campi columenque catorum
Consilium commune creat, curamque capessit.
Cumque coëgissent catuli cattique catervas,
Certamen campestre catis campestre catellis
Complacuit, currere citi cursuque citato
Convenere canes, cum conspexere catellos
Cattorum cuneata cohors, concurrere cœpit
Candida canenti cum Castilione Camauce,
Conculcata cadit clarumque cruento colorem
Corrumpit, coeunt certamine Casca Colaxque
Casca colorato, candardi corpore Colax,
Casca Colaxque cadunt. carus Condoq; Coquoq;
Captaneus claram cupiens convellere Callam
Conficitur. Catalina cadit, capiturque Cerastus
Cumque Capo Canaus celebris commilito claudi
Cromvelli, cum cœpisset contingere castra
Crantor corruerat cunctoque cruento carebat
Confectus cursu. configit Claudia cœco
Cum Cephalo. curvam Cleboli Caronia caudam
Convellit. Cum cattorum coeunte caterva
Colligeret cunctas Canape Chionæa cohortes,
(Clara canis Canape campo Custosque cubilis
Callimachi,) cœpitque canum convertere cursus
Corbulo consuetis contritus colla catenis;

Certatur, cæsis colles camposque cruentant
Corporibus, collectantur caudis cubitisque
Cattorumq; canumq; cohors, celeberrima Cauce
Cum cedens campo cludo cum crure cucurrit
Cœpissentque canes cattorum cingere cornu ;
Currite, clamabat Caronia, currite catti,
Conficimur capimurque, canes cœpere cruenti
Cluso certantes cuneo circumdare cattos,
Cernite strato cumulata cadavera campo,
Cernite calcantes cattorum colla catellos:
Cedamus campum canibus, causâque cadamus.
Continuo catti cedunt cursuque citato
Condita conantur celeres contingere castra,
Cum consternari cattos, cum corde carere
Conspexere canes, conclamavere citoque
Conglomerata cohors certat contendere cursu
Cum cattis, capiunt cattorum castra catosque
Complures, captos cœnoso carcere claudunt,
Connexis cruciant caudis cumulantque catenis,
Centeni cecidere cati, cessere cruenti
Centeni, claudit centum custodia captos :
Concinno comitum celebrantes carmine cladem
Complaudunt catulisque canes, canibusq; catelli ;
Constituant certas captivis conditiones :
Cum canibus coeat cattis concordia : cœnis
Captivi careant catti, cedantque culina
Cum coquitur, cineres captent, caleantq; camino
Cernere contenti completos carne catellos.
Captivi canibus cito consensere, canesque
Carcere confracto cum cattis conciliantur.
Colle cavo comitum congesta cadavera condunt
Cattorumq; canumq; cohors curantq; cruentos
Complexi catulos catti catosque catelli
Civili certant cauda, cubitisque cohærent :
Cantatur, crudam claudunt convivia cædem,
Cunctaque composito cessat certamine clades.

FROM THE
PHANTASIÆ MACARONICÆ
OF
THEOPH. FOLENGI (MERLIN COCAIUS).

MACARONICA PRIMA.

OCEANUM patrem Sol descendendo petebat,
Ponitur in puncto Regalis coena debottum,
Grande pignatarum murmur sonat intra coquinam,
Et faciunt sguatari quidquid cocus aenuit illis,
Alter figatos coctos tirat extra padellam,
Alter odorifero zeladiam gingere spargit,
Alter Anedrottos pingui brottamine guazzat,
Alter de spedo mira trahit arte fasanos,
Hic polastrorum caldarum spiccat ab igne,
Quos alter gustat, digitos leccando, sub alâ.
Ipse molam saxy circa menare frequentat,
Læva ministerio, dextra et intenta labori,
Manduleusque sapor lapidis collatur ab ictu.
Ille trahit furno grassa de carne guazettum,
Quem pevero spargit Venetum striccando sachettum.
Interea mensas crudis, coctisque salatis
En caricant centum famuli, centumque Ragazzi.
Corpora medesimo gestant vestita colore,
Scilicet ex panno cuncti dobbantur azzuero,
Perque coloratas albescunt lilia vestes,
Talibus his armis quoniam Rex Francifer usat.
Circum stringantur scuderi more Todesco :
Inchinos faciunt reverenti fronte galantos.

Semper habendo caput nudum, curvosque zenochios,
Sed quia Francorum fuerat tunc Regis usanza,
Quod solus comedit, tamen ob Guidonis amorem
Non usum facit, at mensæ loca prima petivit,
Inque caput tabulæ fulvo radiabat in auro.
Ad dextram Regina manum veneranda sedebat
Contra quam Guido sic Rege jubente recumbit.
Baldovina suum quæ condere nescit amorem,
Injussa ex templo Guidoni vudit apressum,
Et sic ligna foco junxit meschina puella.
Maxima tum sequitur longo ordine turba Baronum.
Quisque menare cupit nimia pro fame ganassas,
Namque labor giostræ fecit padire budellas.
Cuncta super mensas portant hinc inde Ragazzi,
Ante Siniscalchi valdunt, diversa comandant,
Et scorozzati canibus dant calcibus urtos.
Trenta tajatores non cessant rumpere carnes,
Dismembrare ocas, pernices, atque capones.
Ex intraverso pupiones mille tajantur,
Sed disquartantur per longum mille fasani,
Furcinulas fificant in cervellatibus, atque
Smenuzzant illos gladio taliante frequenter;
Sæpe bonos robbant tamen hi tajando bocones,
Atque caponorum pro se culamina servant.
Post mangiamentum Alessi, succedit Arostus,
Cervatti, Lepores, et quicquid Caccia mittit.
Copia louzarum, Porcorum grassa capretti,
Quajotti, vel quos trapolarunt Retia turdos.
His mandularum niveos junxere sapores,
Nec dapibus varidi mancavit Salsa colore,
Nec succus citri, nec acerbi musta Naranci.
Hæc ego dum memoro fluitat saliva per ora.
Præterea ex amito Tortæ venere bianco,
Tortæ de pomis, de faro deque bisellis,
Mox tortellorum variâ de sorte piatti,
Candidus occultat quos zuccarus, atque saporat,
Post epulas grassas confectio plurima fertur.

Morselada, Anices pignoles, marzaque panis,
Et pistacchia nihil (scis causam) congrua Gallis.
Cuncta Siniscalchis mensas funduntur in amplas.
Apponunt phialas, cuncti cui gloria vini,
Malvasia datur, patrum non absque sapero :
Qui dixere ignem, sic sic smorzarier igne.
Non ibi mancarunt, quos striccat Somma racemi :
Somma decus Napolis, sed magnæ crapula Romæ.
Orphana montagna hæc, quæ vinum nomine Gregum
Parturit, ut faciat per tressum andare brigatam.
Quatuor accedunt cantores Rege jubente,
Qui velut usantur Francesi, gutture pleno
Cantavere duos sub gorghizando motettes.
Inde sonatores pifarorum quinque valenti,
Trombonesque duo pariter frifolare comenzant.
Quos omnes cernis rubeas gonfiare ganassas,
Discurrunt digitis buc illuc pectore saldo,
Qui nunquam docti stoppando foramina fallant
Subseguitant, Arpæ, Citharæ, dulcesque Leutti,
Arpicorda, Liræ, Violæ, buxæ quoque flauti
Hoc Baldovinæ pro fomite pectus abrusat,
Scitque minus Guido cordis reperire quietem.
Non contentus amor quod visu junxerat ambos,
Sed facit illorum danzando tangere palmas ;
Namque comenzarunt Franceso more Baletti,
Cum Baldovina Guido danzavit unhoram.
Non ibi mancarunt manuum stricatio, nutus,
Frigiditas cordis ; suspiria dupla, calores.
Victor amor centum pharetras exhausit in illos,
Denique supra venit grossis Nox plena tenebris.

HUGBALDI MONACHI
ECLOGA DE LAUDIBUS CALVITII.

INCIPIT ECLOGA DOMINI HUGBALDI
MONACHI ELVONENSIS ORD. S. BENEDICTI
AD CAROLUM CALVUM IMPERATOREM.

Carmina convitii cerritus carpere calvos
Conatus cecinit : celebrentur carmine calvi.
Conspicuo clari : carmen cognoscite cuncti.

PROEMIUM.

Quo Camoenæ invitantur ad laudem calvorum.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camoenæ.
Comere condigno conabor carmine calvos,
Contra cirrosi crines confundere colli.
Cantica concelebrent callentes clara Camoenæ
Collaudent calvos, collatrent criminè claros
Carpere conantes calvos, crispante cachinno,
Conscendat cœli calvorum caussa cacumen.
Conticeant cuncti concreto crine comati.
Cerrito calvos calventes carmine cunctos.
Cosona conjunctim cantentur carmina calvis.

CAP. I.

Quod calvities in præsagio futurorum quibusque provenire
videatur.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camoenæ.
Cum crescit capitis cervici calva corona,
Consortem cleri consignat confore calvum.
Capturum claram, Christo cedente, Coronam.
Ceū crines capitis convellens crimina cordis

Corde creatorem conspectat, corpore Cœlum
 Cœlicolas cives cupiens contingere cultu.
 Crimina cum curis contemnat cuncta caducis
 Cœli consensem, concentum cœlicolarum,
 Concupiens cupide collaudat cuncta createm.

CAP. II.

Calvos Cantores, Abbates, Doctores etiam et Episcopos
 esse atque Sacerdotes.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.
 Conjubilant calvi claro clamore canori.
 Continuantque choros, castas cantare choreas
 Conformes capiti concordi, corpore cuncti.
 Complacitas cleri contendunt condere caulas.
 Correpto cornu cœlestia classica clangent,
 Conficiunt clarum Christi cognomine chrisma,
 Consociant cuneo conspersos chrismate cœtus.
 Concordes cautæ celebrent convivia cœnæ,
 Consaturant Christi convivas carne, cruento.

CAP. III.

Quod calvi Reges sint et Imperatores, Consules quoque
 Legislatores et Judices.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.
 Conregnant calvi; conscendunt culmina clari,
 Conspicui, comti, chrysea cervice corona.
 Clementes censu cedent consulta clientum.
 Cinnose cave condemnant crimina calvi.
 Censorem calvum censuram condere constat.
 Condacem calvum, cordatum crede cavendum.
 Calventum cæcus cæcari corpore credit.
 Calvicum calvi cæcatus carpere cessa.
 Cessa cavalstrum cessa corrodere cessa.

C A P. IV.

Quod calvi sint Duces exercitus ipsi etiam bellatores docti
atque robusti.

Carmina clarisonae calvis cantate Camoenæ.
Conducunt calvi cuneos certamine claros.
Compugnant calvi cristati casside coni.
Contorquent, crispant celeres cum cæde catervas.
Comprendunt cirros, contundunt calce comatos.
Cuspide confodunt: capulo concissa corusco
Colla cadunt, celebrant calvi clamore celeusma.
Commotus certare catus certamine calvus.
Conculcat, cædit. Crinitos cedere cogit.
Captivos captat, captos cervice coartat.

C A P. V.

Laus Calvorum in Experientia artis Medicinæ tam Pharmacisæ
quam Chirurgiæ.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camoenæ.
Comperies calvos columen conferre cerebro,
Comperies calvos capitis curare catharros.
Comperies calvas cæcas curare cavernas.
Chronica cum cancro ceditque cæcæ calvo.
Cardia cor carpens cassatur, colica cessat.
Contrectans chalybem consissa carne coeret.
Corruptum capitis coctâ cervice cruorem.
Cur complura cano, clandestina cuncta caduci
Corpore confutat, collapsaque corpora curat.

C A P. VI.

Invectio increpantis aduersus cavillatorem calvos
convitantem.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camoenæ.
Cum calvis cirrose cave certare creanti.
Conviciumque creaturæ condicere cessa.
Condita cunctipotens caussarum cuncta creator

Constituit, curamque cavens conferre creatis
 Cœtum curavit clarum consurgere calvi.
 Concedit Culmen cui cedere cuncta coegit.
 Cerritus cur collatrat clamore canino ?
 Condiderat calvum collapsa cucurbita cæno.
 Conticeat citius cænosa calumnia cuius.

CAP. VII.

Item adversus eundem et Laus calvorum de humilitate,
 caritate, et castitate.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Cainœnæ.
 Complex carnificum corium convellere calvo
 Cur censes ? cordis convellit crimina calvus.
 Cur censes capiti cineres conspergere calvos ?
 Cognoscit calvus cineri concrescere corpus.
 Cur censes calido carnes carbone cremari ?
 Corda cremant calvi Christi concocta calore.
 Cur censes castum castrari corpore calvum ?
 Cordetenus cunctis castratur concio culpis.
 Carmine carnificans calvum, compesce cavillum.

CAP. VIII.

Exprobratio carminis ejus et paradigma de Heliseo propheta
 et pueris illi insultantibus.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Cainœnæ.
 Carminibus caveo claris conjungere cœca.
 Calcentur cæno calcando culmina calce.
 Cænosus cænosa canens concludito cannam.
 Censemur certe censorum codice cautum
 Clarisonum calvum cui conscia consecutura,
 Commotum catulum circumlatrante cachinno.
 Clamantes, conscede citus, consendito calve.
 Condemnasse cacos confestim crimine clarent.
 Convicci corrossa cadunt cum corpora carptim.

CAP. IX.

De egregio calvo Paulo Apostolo quod à Christo vocatus cæcatus
sit raptus in tertium cœlum.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.
Carmina calvorum, cumulentur carmine Calvi,
Conspicui, cuius crudelis cautio cædis
Constiterat, Christi cultores carnificare.
Conjubilent circumfulgente Charismata calvo,
Cæcato cuncti. Christi clamore citatus,
Corruerat cito. ceu confossum cuspidé, conto,
Confestimque capit concensum culmine cœli
Clarivido cernens conspectu cunctipotentem.
Confore cor cuius claret cœlestè catinum.

CAP. X.

Quod factus sit ex persecutore predictor, et quod comam nutrire,
et turpem veterat proferre sermonem.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.
Conglomerate choros, calvos cantate choreis.
Censuram celebrem calvum consisse colendum
Comperimus, cœli consul consulta canendi
Crimina confutat, cœnosi cuncta coerct
Colloquii, cunctis communia commoda censem.
Confindit cirros, collegia civica condit
Conciliando consponsorum Christicolarum
Corda ciet capiti corpus conjungere certans.
Cesset cerritus celebres contemnere calvos.

CAP. XI.

Alloquitur Camœnas Poeta de Cavillatore insinuans eum calvi
Regis judicio cæcatum.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.
Crudelem calvos casso conamine cunctos

Carpere conantem compescite crimine captum,
 Convicii commentantim commota caduci.
 Concito convictum claustris concludite cæcis.
 Calvaster censor cæcari crimine captum
 Censem, cæce canis cessa contemnere calvum.
 Conquinisce canis confingens crimina calvis,
 Conquinisce canis collatrans crimina calvos,
 Conquinisce canis cessans corraderem calvos.

CAP. XII.

Epitoma laudis Calvorum à Corporis situ et pulcritudine, et quod
 calvus microcosmus sit.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.
 Concilium clarum calvorum cogere coetum.
 Cum cernis calvum cœli comprehendito cinctum,
 Calvicii culmen cœli cognoscite centrum.
 Circuitum Cosmi commendant cætera calvi.
 Calvos consocia. candentes congere calvos.
 Cynthia cessabit Chryseos conferre colores,
 Cornua contembrana cedit concrescere calvis.
 Collucent calvi, calvorum cassida candet.
 Conrutilans cœli ceu copia clara coruscat.

Clausula carminis.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ,
 Conveniet claras claustris componere cannas,
 Compleetur claris carmen cantabile calvis.

Explicit Carmen Hugbaldi Monachi ad Carolum
 de Laude Calvorum.

The following are additional verses by the same Poet.

Carmina clara cave calvos calvare Camœnæ,
Crispa cadat contra à Columnia cirro.
Calvorum Charites cantatæ carmine claro
Couticeant cum clangenti concita canore
Conciderint cœli cum Christi culmina cultu.
Cæsareæ capides, cauti cata cista Catonis
Concludant cleri captantia carmina culpas.
Carmina calvorum comtrix conclude Camœna.
Carole cum calvis, Cæsar clarissime canta,
Crucifere Christo clara conamina Cleri.
Clausæ Camœna capit cum Cæsare congrua curam,
Comta corona cave; cum Cæsare condita Calvo
Caroleos comant celebrantia carmina calvos.
Christe caput calvum cum comto contueare,
Crux cuius cunctis condonant crimina calvia.

THE TESTAMENT
OF
MR. ANDRO KENNEDY.

From Ancient Scottish Poems from Bannatyne MS.
Edinburgh, 1770.

I.

I Master Andro Kennedy,
A (matre) quando sum vocatus,
Begotten with sum incuby,
Or with sum freir infatuatus ;
In faith I can nocht tell redely,
Unde aut ubi fui natus,
Bot in truth I trow trewly,
Quod sum diabolus incarnatus.

II.

Cum nihil sit certius morte,
We man all de' quhen we haif done ;
Nescimus quando, vel qua sorte,
Nor blynd allane wait of the mone.
Ego patior in pectore,
Throw nicht I mycht nocht sleip a wink ;
Licet æger in corpore,
Yet wald my mouth be watt with drink.

III.

Nunc condo testamentum meum,
I leif my saule for evirmair,
Per omnipotentem Deum,
Into my lordis wyne-cellar ;

Semper ibi ad remanendum
 Till domesday cum without dissiver,
 Bonum vinum ad bibendum
 With sweit Cuthbert that lufit me nevir.

IV.

Ipse est dulcis ad amandum,
 He wuld oft ban me in his breth,
 Det mihi modo ad potandum,
 And I forgaif him laith and wreth.
 Quia in cellar cum cervisia,
 I had lever ly baith air and lait,
 Nudus solus in camisia,
 Than in my lordis bed of stait.

V.

Ane barrel being ay at my bosum,
 Of wardly gude I bad na mair ;
 Et corpus meum ebriosum,
 I leif unto the town of Air,
 In ane draff midding for evir and ay,
 Ut ibi sepeliri queam,
 Quhair drink and draff may ilka day
 Be castin super faciem meam.

VI.

I leif my hairt that nevir wes sicker,
 Sed semper variabile,
 That evermair wald flow and flicker,
 Consorti meo Jacobo Wylie :
 Thoch I wald bind it with a wicker,
 Verum Deum renui ;
 Bot and I hecht to turne a bicker,
 Hoc pactum semper tenui.

VII.

Syne leif I the best aucht I bocht,
 Quod est Latinum propter cape,
 To the heid of my kin ; but waite I nocht,
 Quis est ille, than schro my skape.

I tald my Lord my heid, but hiddill,
 Sed nulli alii hoc sciverunt,
 We wer als sib as seif and riddill,
 In una silvâ quæ creverunt.

VIII.

Quia mea solatia
 They were bot lesingis all and ane,
 Cum omni fraude et fallaciâ.
 I leive the maister of Sanct Anthane,
 William Gray, sine gratiâ,
 My ain deir cusine, as I wene;
 Qui nunquam fabricat metidacia,
 But quhen the Holene tree growis grene.

IX.

My fenyeing, and my fâs winzing,
 Relinquo falsis fratribus;
 For that is God's awin bidding,
 Disparsit, dedit pauperibus.
 For men's saulie they say and sing,
 Mentientes pro muneribus;
 Now God give thaim ane evill ending,
 Pro suis pravis operibus.

X.

To Jok the fule, my foly fré
 Lego post corpus sepultam;
 In faith I am mair fule than he,
 Licet ostendo bonum vultum.
 Of corne and cattell, gold and sile,
 Ipse habet valdè multum,
 And yit he bleiris my lordis ee,
 Fingendo etiâ fore stultum.

XI.

To Maister Johney Clerk syne,
 Do et lego intimè
 God's braid malesone, and myne;
 Nam ipse est causa mortis meæ.

Wer I a doig and he a swyne,
 Multi mirantur super me,
 Bot I sould gar that lurdoun quhryne,
 Scribendo dentes sine D.

XII.

Residuum omnium bonorum
 For to dispone my Lord sal haif,
 Cum tutela puerorum,
 Baith Adie, Kittie, and all the laif,
 In faith I will na langer raif,
 Pro sepulturâ ordino
 On the new gyse, sa God me saif
 Non sicut more solito.

XIII.

In die mesæ sepulturæ,
 I will have nane but our awin gang,
 Et duos rusticos de rure
 Berand ane barrell on a stang,
 Drinkand and playand cap-out; even
 Sicut egomet solebam.
 Singand and greitand with the stevin,
 Potum meum cum fletu miscebam.

XIV.

I will no preistis for me sing,
 Dies ille, dies iræ;
 Nor yet na bellis for me ring,
 Sicut semper solet fieri;
 But a bag-pyp to play a spring,
 Et unum ale-wisp ante me;
 Insteid of torchis, for to bring
 Quatuor lagenas cervisiae,
 Within the graif to sett, fit thing,
 In modum crucis, juxta me,
 To flé the feyndis, than hardly sing
 De terrâ plasmasti me.

WILLIAM DUNBAR.

IGNORAMUS.

ACTUS I.—SCENA III.

ARGUMENTUM.

IGNORAMUS, clericis suis vocatis DULMAN & PECUS, amorem suum erga ROSABELLAM narrat, irridetque MUSEUM quasi hominem academicum.

Intrant IGNORAMUS, DULMAN, PECUS, MUSEUS.

IGNO. Phi, phi : tanta pressa, tantum croudum, ut fui pene trusus ad mortem. Habebo actionem de intrusione contra omnes et singulos. Aha Mounsieurs, voulez voz intruder par joint tenant ? il est playne case, il est point droite de le bien seance. O valde caleor : O chaud, chaud, chaud : precor Deum non meltavi meum pingue. Phi, phi. In nomine Dei, ubi sunt clerici mei jam ? Dulman, Dulman.

DUL. Hic, Magister Ignoramus, vous avez Dulman.

IGNO. Meltor, Dulman, meltor. Rubba me cum towallio, rubba. Ubi est Pecus ?

PEC. Hic, Sir.

IGNO. Fac ventum, Pecus. Ita, sic, sic. Ubi est Fledwit ?

DUL. Non est inventus.

IGNO. Ponite nunc chlamydes vestras super me, ne capiam frigus. Sic, sic. Ainsi, bien faict. Inter omnes pœnas meas, valde lætor, et gaudeo nunc, quod feci bonum aggreementum inter Anglos nos-

tres : aggreamentum, quasi aggregatio mentium. Super inde cras hoysabimus vela, et retornabimus iterum erga Londinum: tempus est, nam huc venimus Octabis Hillarii, et nunc fere est Quindena Pasche.

DUL. Juro, magister, titillasti punctum legis hodie.

IGNO. Ha, ha, he ! Puto titillabam, Si le nom del granteur, ou granté soit rased, ou interlined en faict pol, le faict est grandement suspicious.

DUL. Et nient obstant, si faict pol, &c. &c. Oh illud etiam in Covin.

IGNO. Ha, ha, he !

PEC. At id, de un faict pendu en le smoak, nunquam audivi titillatum melius.

IGNO. Ha, ha, he ! Quid tu dicis, Musæe ?

MUS. Evidem ego parum intellexi.

IGNO. Tu es gallicrista, vocatus a coxcomb ; nunquam faciam te Legistam.

DUL. Nunquam, nunquam ; nam ille fuit Universitans.

IGNO. Sunt magni idiotæ, et clerici nihilorum, isti Universitantes : miror quomodo spendisti tuum tempus inter eos.

MUS. Ut plurimum versatus sum in Logicâ.

IGNO. Logica ? Quæ villa, quod burgum est Logica ?

MUS. Est una artium liberalium.

IGNO. Liberalium ? Sic putabam. In nomine Dei, stude artes parcas et lucrosas : non est mundus pro artibus liberalibus jam.

MUS. Deditus etiam fui amori Philosophiæ.

IGNO. Amori ? Quid ! Es pro bagaschiis et strumpetis ? Si custodis malam regulam, non es pro me, sursum reddam te in manus parentum iterum.

MUS. Dii faxint.

Ieno. Quota est clocka nunc?

Dul. Est inter octo et nina.

Ieno. Inter octo et nina? Ite igitur ad manusorium nostrum cum baggis et rotulis.—Quid id est? videam hoc instrumentum; mane petit, dum calceo spectacula super nasum. O ho, ho, scio jam. Haec indentura, facta, &c. inter Rogerum Ratledo de Caxton in comitatu Brecknocke, &c. O ho, Richard Fen, John Den. O ho, Proud Buzzard plaintiff, adversus Peakegoose, defendant. O ho, vide hic est defalta literæ; emenda, emenda; nam in nostra lege una comma evertit totum Placitum. Ite jam, copiato tu hoc, tu hoc ingrossa, tu Universitans trussato sumptoriam pro jornea.

[Exeunt Clerici.

IGNORAMUS solus.

Hi, ho! Rosabella, hi, ho! Ego nunc eo ad Veneris curiam letam, tentam hic apud Torcol: Vicecomes ejus Cupido nunquam cessavit, donec invenit me in balivâ suâ: Primum cum amabam Rosabella mnisi parvum, misit parvum Cape, tum magnum Cape, et post, alias Capias et pluries Capias, & Capias infinitas; & sic misit tot Capias, ut tandem capavit me utlegatum ex omni sensu et ratione meâ. Ita sum sicut musca sine caput; buzzo & turno circumcirca, et nescio quid facio. Cum scribo instrumentum, si femina nominatur, scribo Rosbellam: pro Corpus cum causâ, corpus cum caudâ; pro Noverint universi, Amaverint universi; pro habere ad rectum, habere ad lectum; et sic vasto totum instrumentum. Hei, ho! ho, hei, ho!

VIRI HUMANI, SALSI ET FACETI,
 GULIELMI SUTHERLANDI,
 MULTARUM ARTIUM ET SCIENTIARUM DOCTORIS
 DOCTISSIMI,
 DIPLOMA.¹

UBIQUE gentium et terrarum,
 From Sutherland to Padanarum,
 From those who have six months of day,
 Ad Caput usque Bonee Spei,
 And farther yet, si forte tendat,—
 Ne ignorantiam quis prætendat,—
 We Doctors of the Merry Meeting,
 To all and sundry do send greeting,
 Ut omnes habeant compertum,
 Per hanc præsentem nostram chartam,
 Gulielmum Sutherlandum Sootum,
 At home per nomen Bogsie notum,
 Who studied stoutly at our College,
 And gave good specimens of knowledge,
 In multis artibus versatum,
 Nunc factum esse doctoratum.
 Quoth Preses, Strictam post examen,
 Nunc esto Doctor; we said, Amen.
 So to you all hunc commendamus,
 Ut juvenem quem nos amamus,

¹ This Diploma was written by William Meston, A.M. who was Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, about the beginning of the last century. It has been published in different editions of his poetical works, which are now, however, very rarely to be met with in the shops of the booksellers, and, to use their language, are at present out of print.

Qui multas habet qualitates,
To please all humours and ætates.
He vies, if sober, with Duns Scotus,
Sed multo magis si sit potus.
In disputando just as keen as
Calvin, John Knox, or Tom Aquinas.
In every question of theology,
Versatus multum in trickology ;
Et in catalogis librorum
Frazer could never stand before him ;
For he, by page and leaf, can quote
More books than Solomon ere wrote.
A lover of the Mathematicks
He is, but hates the hydrostatics,
Because he thinks it a cold study,
To deal in water clear or muddy.
Doctissimus est medicinæ,
Almost as Boerhaave or Bellini.
He thinks the diet of Cornaro,
In meat and drink too scrimp and narrow,
And that the rules of Leonard Lessius,
Are good for nothing but to stress us.
By solid arguments and keen
He has confuted Doctor Cheyne,
And clearly prov'd by demonstration,
That claret is a good collation,
Sanis et ægris, always better
Than coffee, tea, or milk and water ;
That cheerful company, cum risu,
Cum vino forti, suavi visu,
Gustatu dulci, still has been
A cure for hyppo and the spleen ;
That hen and capon, vervecina,
Beef, duck and pasties, cum ferinâ,
Are good stomachics, and the best
Of cordials, probatum est.
He knows the symptoms of the phthisis,
Et per salivam sees diseases,

And can discover in urinâ,
Quando sit opus medicina.
A good French nightcap still has been,
He says, a proper anodyne,
Better than laudanum or poppy,
Ut dormiamus like a toppy.
Affirmat lusum alearum,
Medicamentum esse clarum,
Or else a touch at three-hand ombre
When toil or care our spirits cumber,
Which graft wings on our hours of leisure,
And make them fly with ease and pleasure.
Aucupium et venationem.
Post longam nimis potationem,
He has discover'd to be good
Both for the stomach and the blood,
As frequent exercise and travel
Are good against the gout and gravel.
He clearly proves the cause of death
Is nothing but the want of breath,
And that indeed is a disaster,
When 'tis occasioned by a plaster
Of hemp and pitch, laid closely on
Somewhat above the collar bone.
Well does he know the proper doses
Which will prevent the fall of noses,
E'en keep them qui privantur illis,
Ægrè utuntur conspicillis.
To this, and ten times more, his skill
Extends when he could cure or kill.
Immensam cognitionem legum
Ne prorsus hic silentio tegam,
Cum sociis artis, grease his fist
Torquebat illas as you list.
If laws for bribes are made, 'tis plain,
They may be bought and sold again;
Spectando aurum, now we find
That Madam Justice is stone blind,

So deaf and dull in both her ears,
The clink of gold she only hears ;
Nought else but a loud party shout
Will make her start or look about.
His other talents to rehearse,
Brevissimè in prose or verse,
To tell how gracefully he dances,
And artfully contrives romances ;
How well he arches, and shoots flying,
(Let no man think that we mean lying),
How well he fences, rides and sings,
And does ten thousand other things ;
Allow a line, nay, but a comma,
To each, turgeret hoc diploma ;
Quare ; ut tandem concludamus,
Qui brevitatè approbamus,
(For brevity is always good,
Providing we be understood).
In rerum omnium naturis,
Non minus quam scientia juris
Et medicinæ, Doctoratum
Bogsæum novimus versatum ;
Nor shall we here say more about him,
But you may dacker if you doubt him.
Addamus tamen hoc tantillum,
Duntaxat nostrum hoc sigillum,
Huic testimonio appensum,
Ad confirmandum ejus sensum,
Junctis chirographis cunctorum,
Blyth, honest, hearty sociorum.
Dabamus at a large punch-bowl,
Within our proper common school,
The twenty-sixth day of November,
Ten years, the date we may remember,
After the race of Sheriffmuir,
(Scotsmen will count from a black hour).
Ab omni probo nunc signetur,
Qui denegabit extrudetur.

FORMULA GRADUS DANDI.

Eadem nos auctoritate,
Reges memorie beatæ,
Pontifices et papæ læti,
Nam alii sunt à nobis spreti,
Quam quondam nobis indulserunt,
Quæ privilegia semper erunt,
Collegio nostro safe and sound,
As long 's the earth and cups go round.
Te Bogæum hic creamus,
Statuimus et proclamamus,
Artium Magistrum et Doctorem,
Si libet etiam Professorem ;
Tibique damus potestatem
Potandi ad hilaritatem,
Ludendi porro et jocandi,
Et moestos vino medicandi,
Ad risum etiam fabulandi ;
In promissionis tuæ signum
Caput, honore tanto dignum
Hoc cyatho condecoramus,¹
Ut tibi felix sit oramus ;
Præterea in manum damus
Hunc calicem, ex quo potamus,
Spumantem generoso vino,
Ut bibas more Palatino.
Sir, pull it off and on your thumb
Cernamus supernaculum,
Ut specimen ingenii
Post studia decennii.

¹ Here he was crowned with the punch-bowl.

(While he is drinking, the chorus sings)

En calicem spumantem,
Falerni epotantem ;
En calicem spumantem,
Io, io, io.

(After he has drunk, and turned the glass on his
thumb, they embrace him, and sing again.)

Laudamus hunc Doctorem,
Et fidum compotorem ;
Laudamus hunc Doctorem,
Io, io, io.

ODE PINDARICO-SAPPHICO-MACARONICA,

IN CELEBERRIMI ET IMMACULATI VIRI

GULIELMI PITII,

CÆTERORUMQUE GEORGII TERTII MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ

FRANCÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ, NEC NON CORSICÆ REGIS,

DIGNISSIMORUM MINISTRORUM

LAUDEM.

AUCTORE JODOCO COCAIO,

MERLINI COCAII PRONEPOTE.

EMMA ! fer chartam, calamos, et inkum ;
 Musa Merlini Cocaii, befriend me :
 Per Deos volo lepidum ac sonorum
 Condere carmen.

Volo Thebarum eximii Poetæ
 Grande, divinum, simulare songum ;
 Lesbie volo numeros pueræ
 Jungere suaves.

Quem virum sumes, citharâ Judæâ
 Fistulâ aut Scotâ celebrare diva
 Sportica ! ac qualem capiti coronam
 Nectere vis tu ?

Aqua, without doubt very gooda thinga est,
 Aurum et, inter divitias superbæ
 Glisterans, fulget velut ignis ardens
 Nocte serenâ.

Sed, my dear heart, (si libeat ministros
Dicere,) ut nullum magis est coruscum
Sole sydus, cum vacuum per aether
Solus he shines forth :

Sic, cave credas alium micare
Regios inter celebres alumnos,
Billio nostro celebratiorem,
Orbe globoso.

Quid prius dicam ? Pueri pudici
Castitatem num ? nive puriorem ?
Vah, Venus ! non tam glacialis Hecla
Friget ut ille.

Quodque plus rarum—abstinuisse nunquam
Pabulis lautis poculisve plenis
Fertur ; et Baccho Cererique vota
Daily resolvit.

An canam miram memoremque mentem
Nulla quæ forgets, meminisse quorum
Interest ; quorum juvat oblivisci
Nulla remembrat !

Larga verborum potius canenda
Flumina ; istudque eloquium bewitchans,
Quo sacrosancti patulas senatus
Fascinat aures !

Cerne tercentos homines hiantes
Hujus ad nutum subito moveri
Huc et illuc, just veluti puparum
Agmina muta !

Ille with ease can facere alba nigra ;
Rendere et lucem piceas tenebras
Ille can ; rursum piceas tenebras
Rendere lucem !

Quî queam magnam Juvenis sagacis
Bella plannandi celebrare skillem ?
Totius terræ tremuere gentes
Nomine Pitti !

Ille Russorum intrepidam tyannam
Unico blasto tremefecit oris !
Unico gestu timidos Iberos
Terruit omnes !

Ille Gallorum impavidas catervas
Certiùs certo Zabulo dedisset,
Si bonas plannas bonus Imperator
Executâsset.

Interim tremblate, homines scelesti !
Bella qui sacrîs geritis monarchis !
Quis potest Pitti simul et Deorum
Ferre furorem ?

Billius, quàm sit homo bellicosus
Vidimus ; jam nunc videamus, also,
Quomodo fiscum managet Britannum,
Tempore pacis ?

Ille—sed præstat, puto, temperare
Laudibus :—novit populus Britannus
Quàm leves taxas, tenue et tributum
Pendimus—heigh, hoh !

Jurium nec est magis imperitus :
Criminum obscuras, minimas et umbras
Ritè discernit :—melius vel ipse
Non potuit Coke.

Ille sævorum insidias retexit
Civium Regi exitium minantûm !
Ille traytores draguit latentes
Auram in apertam !

Ille, too, puff-plot, oculis acutis,
 Primus ~~et annus~~ valuit videre :
 Ah ! Geörgi ! quam vigilem ministrum
 Sors tibi donat !

Non, tamen, laudes aliis negandæ
 Optimi Regis meritæ ministris :
 Stella plus stellæ rutilat, sed omnis
 Stella refulget.

Billio next is Boreale Sydus ;
 Scotiæ lumen, bonus Henericus ;
 Roseus, post hunc, *Βραδυπονς* Boötes,
 Scotus et ipse.

Proximus illi sapiens et audax
 Dux ducum, Regis moderans tonitru :
 Impio à Gallo nihil est timendum,
 Sospite Richmond.

Subeunt, Regis moderans carinas
 Pervigil Chatham, moderansque mentem
 Regiam, Scotus, senior Sophistes,
 Nomine notus.

Hicce, 'tis true, was inimicus ardens
 Pittio et Pitti sociis, at one time ;
 Forsitan ardens iterum futurus
 Pitti inimicus.

Transeat :—magnam video cohortem
 Bravium heroüm Jacobina castra
 Linquere, et nostris ducibus libenter
 Dedere dextras.

Ecce ! Portlandus, furiosus olim
 Whiggus, Whiggorum caput ac verendum,
 Billii blandis precibus Toræus
 Flammeus est nunc !

Ecce ! Mansfeldus, patiens laboris,
Syllabas longas phraseasque grandes
Viribus magnis, validâque dextrâ
Torquet in hostem !

Ecce ! Windhamus, *λογοτελεοντων*
Primus—haud pridem populi patronus,
Sponte conversus, populi querelas
Cares not a fig for !

Cæteram turbam loyalem, atq; amantem
Regis, et Regis Pueri ministri,
Non opus multis celebrare verbis ;
Nam—numeri sunt.

Musa Merlini, satis est : sileto !
Emma, chartam, inkum, calamos repone ;
Fer, puer, vinum cyathumque magnum :—
Volo potare.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

EPISTOLA MACARONICA AD FRATREM :

DE IIS QUÆ GESTA SUNT
 IN NUPERO DISSENTIENTIUM CONVENTU,
 LONDINI HABITO, PRID. ID. FEBR. 1790.

REM magnam poscis, Frater carissime, cum vis
 Me tibi quod said was, quod done was, quodque
 resolved was

Nostro in conventu generali, cunque referre.

Attamen I try will ; modo Macaronica Musa
 Faverit, et smoothos donârit condere versus.

Est locus in London (Londini dicta Taberna)
 Insignis celebris ; cives quo sæpe solemus
 Eatare, et drinkare—et disceptare aliquando !
 Hic, unâ in Hallâ magnâque altâque, treceni
 Meetavere viri, ex diversis nomine sectis :
 Hi quibus et cordi est audacis dogma Socini,
 Hi quibus arrident potius dictamina Arii ;
 Hi, qui Calvini mysteria sacra tuentur ;
 Hi quibus affixum est a bibaptismate nomen :
 All in a word qui se oppressos most heavily credunt
 Legibus injustis, test-oathibus atque profanis !
 While high-church homines in pomp et luxury
 vivunt,

Et placeas, postas, mercedes, munia, grapsant.

Hi cuncti keen were ; fari aut pugnare parati
 Priscâ pro causâ. Bravus Beaufoius heros
 Adfuit, et Sawbridge austerus, et ater Adairi
 Vultus, Bourgoigni et frons pallida. Proximus illi
 Watson grandiloquus ; post hunc argutus Ieffries
 Perdignus Chairman—et post hunc Foxius ipse ;
 Foxius, eloquii nostro Demosthenis ævo
 Unicus adsertor ; et libertatis amator

Unicus ; et nondum venalis !— Plaudite, Cives !
 Plaudite magnanimum concivem ; plaudite verum
 Humani juris ultorem ; et ducite plausus
 Ter ternos, donec reboabunt voce columnæ.

Nec taceam Milford, Hayward ; Brandhollis et
 illum

Cui Saxum est nomen,¹ sed cui non saxeus est
 heart,

Aut placidum Thornton, aut asperitate carentem
 Shore, aut solerterum populum suspendere naso
 Toulmin, aut prædictum in sacro codice Payneum !²

Quid referam Cleri clarissima nomina ? Reesum,
 Lindsæum, Kippis, conspicillisque Toërum
 Insignem, et (woe's me !) violentâ sorte coactum
 Belshamum,³ niveo candentem pectore Disney ;
 Et Price, humani generis totius amicum.

Non aderas, Priestley !— potion te cura tenebat
 Rure, ubi, magna inter centum miracula rerum,
 Horslæi caput in rutilantia fulmina forgis ;
 Sulphuris et satagis subtilia grana parare,
 Church quibus, et church-men in cœlum upblowere
 possis ;⁴

Sedimus ad ternas tabulas longo ordine postas,
 Et mappis mundi coveratas, et china-plattis,
 Spoonibus, et knivis sharpis, furcisque trisulcis
 Stratas ; cum largis glassis, vinoque repletis
 Bottellis, saltis, vinegarique cruetis.

Tandem Caupo ipius, magna comitante caterva
 Servorum, intravit latus, recteque catinos
 Deposuit lautos et magni ponderis.— Inde
 Surrexit Mystes, palmisque oculisque levatis

¹ Mr. Stone of London Field.

² This alludes to a gentleman's having, by way of joke, found in the name of John Augustus Payne, the Apocalyptic number of Antichrist, 666.

³ Mr. Belsham is a strong necessarian.

⁴ See his Letter to Mr. Pitt.

Ad cœlos, numen votis precibusque rogavit
Ut nōbis nostrisque epulū benedicere vellet.

Extemplo coveris sublati, atque reiectis
Viandis calidis, omnes apprendimus arma ;
Impetu et unanimi prostrata in fercula fertur.

Quam vehemens onset, strages quamque exitiales,
O Musa, edidimus ! tu dicere sola valebis.

Dic, first, quas acies e contra instruxerit hostis.

Bos ingens, pinguis, torvus ; qui fronde minaci
Cocknæos olim timidos frighthaverat omnes :
Nunc butcherorum manibus, flammaque subactus,
Nulli est terribilis ; facilem præbetque triumphum
Imbelli cuivis sartori, shoemakerove !

Hunc simul aggressi sex fortes Cheapsideani
(Talibus adsueti pugnis) in frustula slashant.

Huic bini vituli subiuncti ; nulla dedere
Valoris signa aut mugitus *σφοδρά* tremendos ;
Hos igitur subigunt prentice-boys atque scholares.

Tres tum lanigeri, lana at jam tum spoliati,
Apparent ; adeo sed tame, ancillula ut illos,
(Illorum "BA, BA," non territa) cædere posset ;
Et cædi a quovis sese sunt sillily passi !

Hos porci totidem (hammati plerumque) sequuntur ;

Cum sex porcellis, heu nuper ab ubere matrum
Cruelly subtractis, et sæva in prælia missis.
Illorum visu, subito et simul, impetus ingens
Factus ; et in parvo momento temporis, omnes
Porci et porcelli lacerati *τανν* jacebant.

Sex pavidi lepores ; pavidi sex postea coneyes
Segniter accedunt, humiles et pignora pacis
Poscere suppliciter vultu gestuque videntur.
In vain ! nam nullam veniam dabit angrius hostis,
Sic coneyes leporesque unam subiere ruinam.

Hactenus agminibus solis cum quadrupedatis
Certatum — nunc jam memora quibus aspera pugna
Birdis cum aëriis orta est, fishisque marinis.

Amnicola imprimis grandævus prodiit anser
 (Anser centenum qui jam reachaverat annum)
 Ut Nestor sapiens; yet still animosus ut Ajax!
 Hunc tamen aggreditur certus great, great city-
 grocer

Solus, et in quatuor (multo sudore fluente)
 Desecuit partes! populorum non sine plausu.
 Anseri in auxilium duckorum pair veniunt sex
 Plumporum fattorum, in primâ flore juvenæ;
 Sed quibus æquè animi defecit corporis et vis.
 Twelve illos manly juvenes straightway jugularunt.

Tres turcæ, quondam thrasones atque tyranii
 Cortis, et ora etiam gestantes plena minamur,
 Procedunt (magicis guardatis breastibus herbis)
 Et, shame! shame! nostris audent defy dare
 trooppis.

Cujusvis nostrûm subita tumuit jecur ira;
 Utpote qui infidam teneamur perdere gentem.
 Arreptas, igitur, lævis jam sanguine tinctas
 Plungimus illorum scelerata in pectora furcas;
 Dum simul invictis dextris fulgentia ferra
 Stringimus, et tremulos magnâ vi cædimus hostes.
 Non ipse Austriacas acies qui nuper ad arcem
 Instruxit Belgrade, Laudhonius, eximiorum
 Obtinuit palmam, vel plus memoranda trophæa;
 Quam nos in clade hâc memorandâ turciniana!

Gallini generis struttantis maxima venit
 Turma; ast Gallini generis quid turma valeret
 Maxima pugnantis cum bold, bravisque Britannis?
 Non citius quondam De-Grassi maxima flotta,
 Gallorum boasta, Anglorum virtute subacta est;
 Quam nos Gallinam hanc gentem subjecimus
 omnem!

Perdices, merulas, turdos, larkosque canoros
 Quid memorem, Cleri manibus plerumque subactos?

Tum cum pinniferis pugnandum erat ordine fishis:
 Sed haec non fuit aut perlonga aut aspera pugna.
 Nam licet, one coddus fauces monstraret hiantes
 Et qui cœruleis valde metuendus in undis
 Haud dubium fuerat; sed nunc ex æquore tractus
 Nolens, et sicco jussus configere campo,
 Tam fessus, fragilis, fractus seemabat et excors,
 Illum ut non infans vel lactens jam timuisset.
 Nullo adeo nisu bankeris clerkius illum,
 Ferro non duro sed silverspoone subegit!

Turbam aliam ignaviam fishorum et fishiculorum;
 Squatinas, rhombos, haddocos et mackarellos.
 Whitingos, carpos, et parvo corpore smellos,
 Et sprattos minimos—opus haud est commemorare,
 Parva illi laus est, tales qui fuderit hostes.

Lobsterus tantum, loricæ tegmine fatus,
 Obsttit, et renuit nullo certamine vinci.
 Tunc ego belligero Mavorti hoc voveo votum:
 'Ἄρει, Ἄρει! Βροτολογε, μιαιφονε, τειχεσπληγτα!
 Si mihi lobsteri thoracem findere dones
 Et duras braccas—fragmenta, ut spolia opima,
 Hisce tuis aris manibus suspensa videbis!
 Hoc voto emisso, et præsenti numine factus
 Couragior, fistum clinchatum et napkine tectum
 Erexii; et, quatuor repetitis ictibus, hostem
 Smashavi!—nihil huic durissima tegmina prosunt.
 Sic pugna est finita, et sic victoria parta est.

Sed qui quod sequitur, nefandum, dicere possim?
 Nam non contenti lautis, quas preda relata
 Exhibuit plenty in, dapibus; pane atque potatis,
 Caulibus, et raphanis, lactucis brocoliisque,
 Cum pomis, piris, orangibus atque racemis:
 Ipos, indignum! victos voravimus hostes!
 Esurie tantum potuit suadere malorum!

Placatis stomachis latrantibus, atque feroci
 Ingluvie expleta; properamus ad *ἱερα* Bacchi
 Rite absolvenda, et burnantem extingue re thurstum.

Tam justā moti causā, simul et reputantes
 Quæ madness fuerit perituriis parcere caskis ;
 Arripimus glassas, largos et ducimus haustus
 Lenæi laticis—Primumque ex vite Madeiræ
 Fœcundā, forti, generosā, pocula bina
 Regis et in regis Sponsæ sorbemus honorem.
 Tertia Cambrorum summā cum laude, litatur
 Principis eximii genio festivo et amico :
 Principis, Anglorum decoris ; quo sospite, nunquam
 Res nostras lostas, eversaque jura putabo.

Tum, tum, sherræum genuinum poscimus ; atque
 Grandibus ad brimnum bumperis usque repletis,
 Surgimus ; et magno præcone sonante boatu
 ‘ Foxius !’ extemplo pateras haurimus ad imum,
 Et novies ‘ Hurra !’ simul omnes vociferas.

Beaufoio, et reliquis conscriptis patribus, anno
 Elapso nostram qui jam tuiti fuerant rem,
 Glassā epotatā largā, omnia fausta precamur.

‘ Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum ?’
 Vere olim dixit, quisquis fuit ille, poëta.
 Jam cupimus cuncti sua quæ sit copia fandi
 Monstrarre, et quæ vis ardentia cudere dicta.

Thick-shortus sed homo (cui nomen, credo, Bellus)
 Upstartans medio, super et subsellia scandens,
 Omnis conventus oculos atque ora trahebat.
 Breech-pocket one hand fills ; tortam tenet altera
 chartam ;
 Chartam morosis plenam sharpisque resolvis.
 Tum pandit big-mouthum—atque, O ! quæ grandia
 verba
 Protulit hic noster Cicero !—Mea Musa negaret
 Vel decimam illorum, quæ dixit, dicere partem.
 Sed tamen, ut crebro vel facundissima verba,
 Si fuerint nimia atque ad rem paulum adsimulata,
 Dislikam generant—sic tunc genuere.—Repente

Auditur strepitus discors ; dum, voce sonorâ,
 Pars una 'Hear, hear him !' 'Move ! move !' pars
 altera clamat :
 'Move ! move !' prævaluit tamen, et, though
 greatly reluctant,
 Orator vehemens fit lector frigidus—atque
 Undenas promit tarde torveque **RESOLVAS**.

Protinus, ut mos est, motum vox una secundat,
 Laudibus et tollit miris. Iratus Adairus
 Surgit ; et, aptato periwig, grandi ore profatur :
 'Quis furor, o Cives ! quæ vos dementia cepit ;
 Ut tam pacificas epulas turbare velitis ?
 Non, vanis verbis pretiosum spendere tempus
 Adsumus—Eja ergo, ventosum wagere bellum
 Cessemus ; sedem et propriam jam quisque re-
 sumat :

Et, curis vacui, media de nocte bibamus !—
 Impransi, melius res magnas discutiemus.'

Subsequitur plausus magnus—sed non generalis :
 Nam quidam expressly venere, ut speechificarent.
 Hos inter juvenis fervens Mancastrius unus,
 Nomine Cooperus, tales dedit ore loquelas.
 'Shall homines, Chairman ! hiberno tempore longum
 Carpere iter, longam atque insomnes ducere noctem ;
 Et nil say, nil do ?—Proh ! Jupiter ; haud ita ; no,
 no !

Ergo egomet, mecum et plus centum millia more,
 Sir !

Dicimus omnimodo passandas esse **RESOLVAS**.
 Non adeo multum, Chairman, potavimus usque
 Ut non possimus de magnis thinkere rebus.
 Ergo iterum dico, passandas esse **RESOLVAS** !
 Dico passandas, passandas esse **RESOLVAS** !

His olli verbis, ridens, respondet Adairus :
 'Pitya magna quidem est, insomnem tot parasangas
 Mensurâsse viæ ; rixis implere molestis
 Aulam hanc ; turbare et tam convivalia festa !

Profecto satius multo remanere fuisse
 At home cum friendis, uxoribus, atque puellis ;
 Quam tales medio in conventu emittere voces.
 Concordes quoniam convenimus, rupta querelis
 Nullis sit quæso concordia. Cumque parati
 Non simus, decet ut, tot dicussare **RESOLVAS** :
 Vah, curas vanas!—ad pocula, friends, redeamus ?
 Pluribus hæc placuit sententia ; jamque sinistris
 Emptæas glassas manibus grapsamus, ut illas
 Fragranti ex testâ impleremus Burdigalensi ;
 Cum Doctor, perverso agitatus dæmone, Fellus
 Omnia spoilavit—nam bencha stans super alta,
 Verba quidem sour sour, satis at facunda profatur.
 'Sergeanti docto nolo concedere, Chairman !
 Nos non prepared are omnes discussere pointas.
 Propositas—Quare nam ! Anne illas primum ho-
 diedum
 Versamus mente in ? Quartus jam volvitur annus,
 Ex quo iterum atque iterum, plerique revolvimus
 omnes
 Illarum nexus et nodos. Nec mihi quisquam
 Hoc neget.—At, forsitan, dicat quis ! Esto, quid
 inde ?
 Idcircone juvat lites motare feroce
 Festa inter, sævasque animis concordibus iras
 Fundere ? Responsum hoc habeat. Discordia si
 quæ
 Exoriatur parva ; hinc non, mihi crede, timendum
 Evillum minimum ; sed erit certamen amicum
 Friends inter tantum—Num non, num non, sumus
 omnes
 Dissenters ? Num non, num non causa omnibus
 una est ?
 Ergo meum votum est, passandas esse **RESOLVAS**.
 'Brave !' turba exclamat vecors — Prudentior
 autem
 Pars shakare caput visa est, et wryere mouthum.

Interea Watson sese (Saulus velut alter
 In medio populi) raisans, ora et rubicunda
 Ostendens ; haec est festivâ voce locutus :
 ' Quid refert omnes Dissenters esse, et eandem
 Causam agere, inter vos si tantum dissidium sit ?
 Hic : Move ! move ! Ille : Hear ! hear ! Vote ! vote !
 intonat alter,
 Dum vere moderati homines know not what to
 think on 't ;
 Much less what to say to 't. For shame ! cessemus,
 amici,
 Deprecor, altisonis consumere tempora verbis.
 Dico Committo referendas esse RESOLVAS
 In toto—Mihi sit permissum hoc edere votum ?
 ' Cunctorum est votum : ' we cry as loud as we
 can cry ;
 Loud sed as our cry was, non terruit ille Toërum :
 Qui, indignum ratus confectum perdere speechum,
 Upstittit, et tabulam mountans super, haud sine
 nisu,
 Strokavit ventrem, verba et ructare paravit,
 Et quamquam quater interruptus vocibus altis
 Clamantum ; ' Move ! move ? ' tandem patulas
 tamen aures
 Obtinuit ; satis et provectam fecit haranguam :
 Sed qualem ignoro. Nam sum surdusculus ; atque
 Musa then exierat coelestem sippere thœam,
 And do res alias parvas ; tandemque reversa est,
 Rhetoris ut labii exibant ultima verba.
 Sed tamen, if sit fas externis conjecturam
 Ducere de signis ; certo supponere fas est,
 Speechum hoc bitterum, potius quam suave, fuisse.
 Pauci adeo plausus.—Multo pejora sed illi,
 Fari qui post hunc tentavit, fata fuere ;
 Nomine (pshaw ! pshaw ! pshaw !) Hubb, Hubb—et
 syllaba longa.*

* Forte Hubb-house.

Ter conatus erat facunda aperire labella,
 Ter labra occludit loud vociferatio : ' Down, down !'
 Tum surgit Chairman ; et : ' Num placet, O !
 generosi

Watsonis votum ?' Plerique upliftimus handas !
 Sic cessant rixæ.—Sed non jam yet bonus humor
 Redditus : multi nam torvos ostendere vultus,
 Bitare et lippas, longum et deducere murmur
 Continuant ; tantæ et nebulæ jam nunc oriuntur
 Ut nova seemaret subito ventura procella,
 Cum (Deus ut volucer cœlo delapsus ab alto)
 Foxius appetet ; nimbos et dissipat omnes
 Flexanimis verbis, blandæ et dulcedine vocis.

Non, mihi tercentum linguas si fata dedissent,
 Et calatum puro manantem nectare—non tum
 Dicere sperarem vel scribere *ρηματα* posse,
 Illius ex lippis quæ mellea cunque fluebant.
 Sit satis effari, non *ρηματα* vana fuisse.

Nam velut Aprili medio si quando serenum
 Turbarit cœlum Boreas, densisque nigrarit
 Nubibus ; attonita et metuit Natura ruinam
 Grandineo ex nimbo—subito Sol imperat Euro
 Alipedes ut jungat equos, seseque sequatur !
 Ipse sedens curru, radiorum spicula spargit
 Purpurea : actutum et toto densissima cœlo
 Nubila depellit—Sic tunc diffusa per aulam
 Aurea vox Foxi sœvas compescuit iras,
 Et lætos hilaresque ad pocula cara remisit.

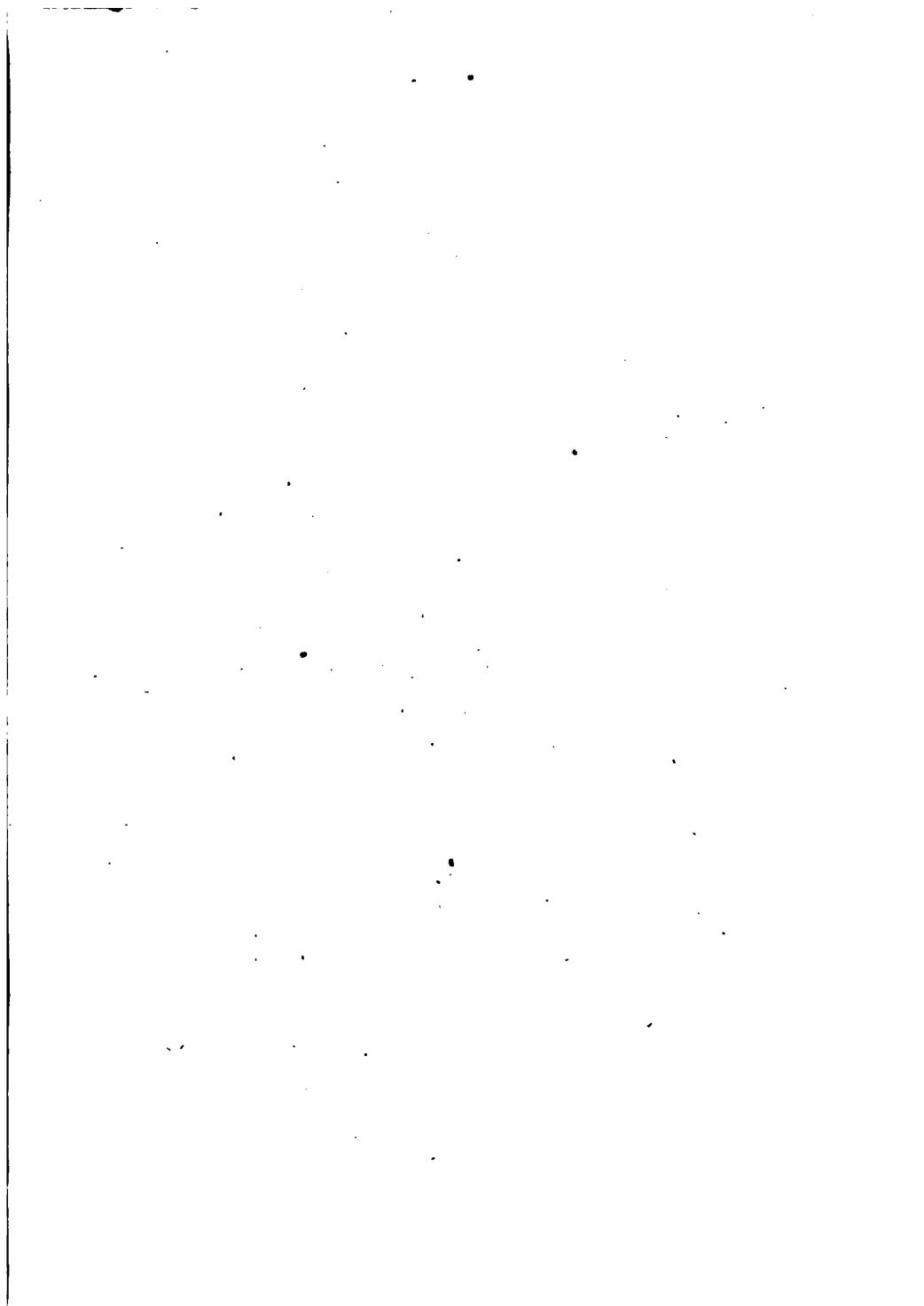
Pocula surripimus.—Sed væ! væ! nulla manebant
 Ticketa,* nam Disney (Deuce take him!) omnia
 lost had !
 Clubandum sic est rursum, si vina velimus.
 Omnibus at notum est, qua paupertate Poëta

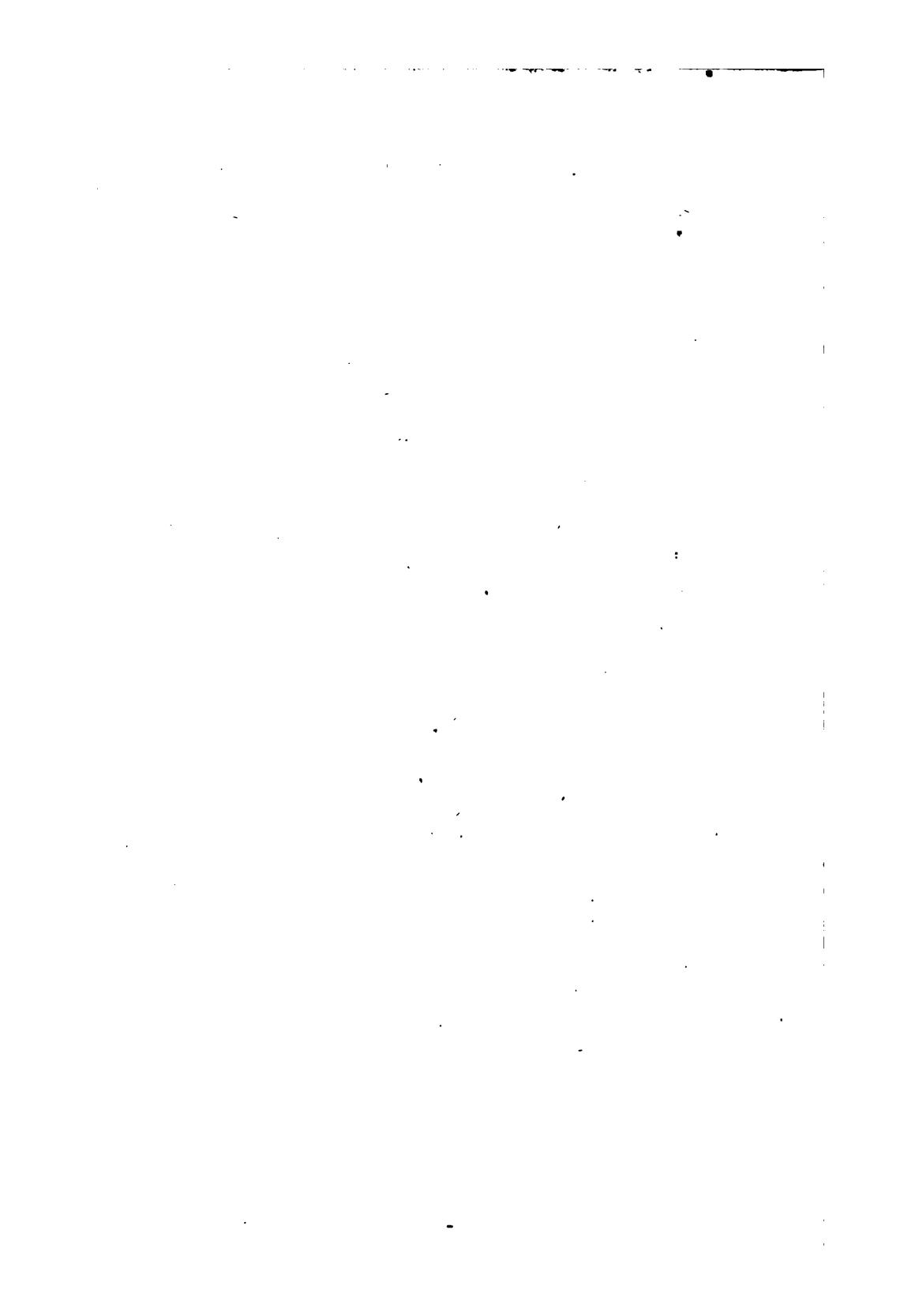
* It is usual to give tickets to the guests, on entering, which tickets entitle them to call, after dinner, for their value in wine.

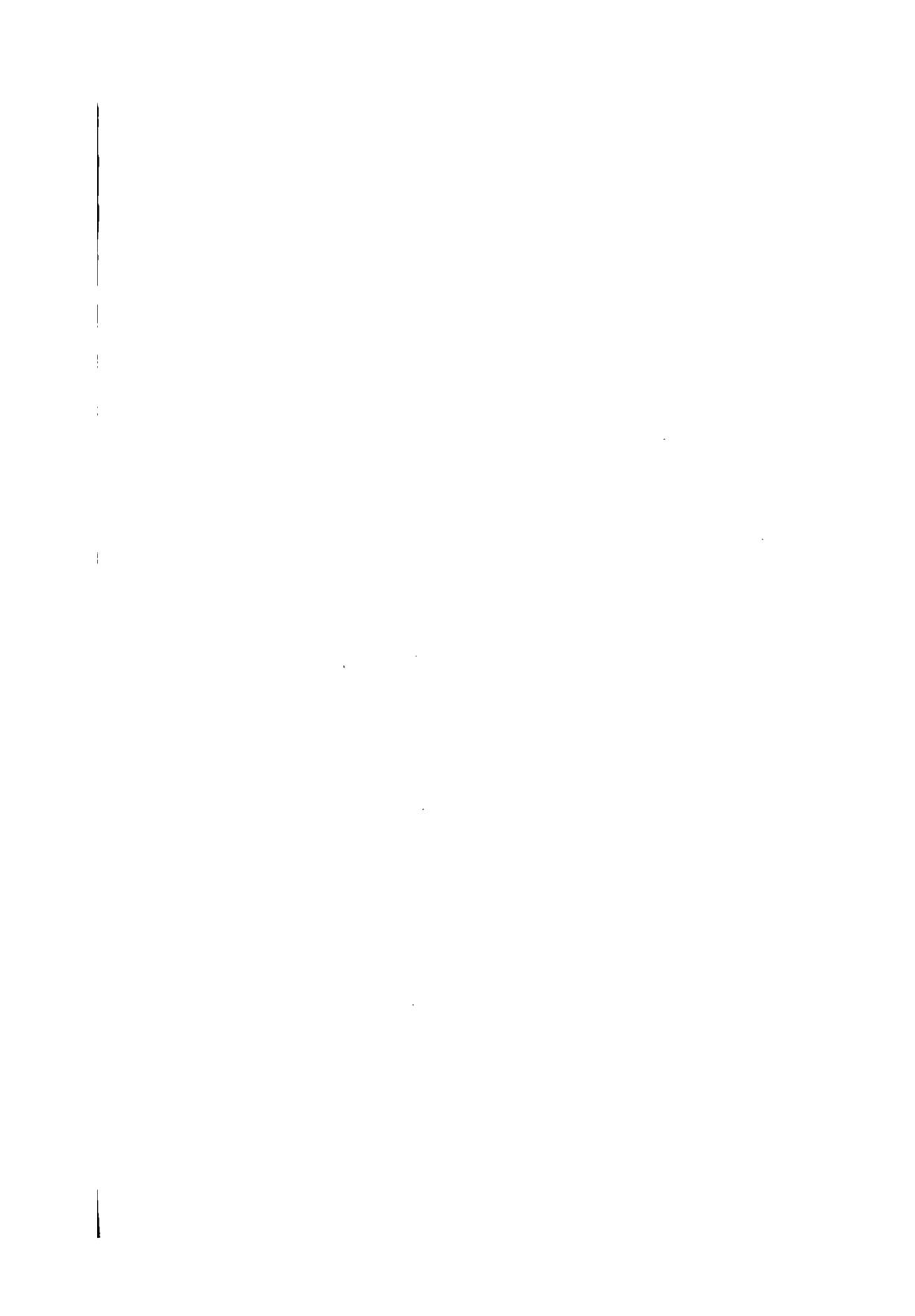
Sit pressus : cum, ergo, scirem me vix dare posse
Unum obolum ; tacitus surgo, furtimque galero
Et baculo arreptis (nonam strikantibus horam
Jam clockis, ferme et shutatis undique shoppis)
Dilectos repeto contenta mente penates,
Hæc tibi scripturus, carissime—Vive valeque !

THE END.

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WIDENER

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